

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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THE PLUM ORCHARD AT THE MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces



# The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

## Alberta

**C**ALGARY, March 13.—The drive for increased membership in the Alberta pool commences on March 17 and continues till March 30. Reports from the country are very encouraging, and in many localities it is confidently expected that the drive will result in 95 per cent. of the wheat growers joining the pool. The success of the pool has contributed to this feeling, and the payment of the second advance on March 15, will undoubtedly have a great influence upon those who have not yet signed the contract. At their last meeting the pool trustees expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the financial position of the pool, and the 10 cents which is going out to members on March 15 will bring the total paid out by the pool for wheat delivered to it well over \$2,500,000.

Contracts are coming in daily and the membership of the pool is now over 26,000. Many now signing contracts still have on hand their 1923 crop. Grain so held may be placed in 1923 pool or not at the pleasure of the contract signer, and the contracts signed now dated to be effective any time not later than August 1, 1924. This year's business it is estimated will approximate 40,000,000 bushels.

## Popularity Increasing

The great majority of those who withdrew their names from the pool last year, it is confidently expected will be reinstated during this drive. Wheat pool locals are being organized in all parts of the province, there being at the present time about 200 of them. These locals and locals of the United Farmers of Alberta are taking on the heavy part of the drive and are being supported by officials of the various provincial and federal constituency organizations. The popularity of the pool is increasing in urban centres and the rapid development of its operations is attracting a widespread interest. The success of the pool so far has been due to intelligent co-operation and the steadfast loyalty of members, and with these the pool should be able to secure the great bulk of the crop of 1924. Careful management has nursed the finances of the pool and made the achievement of success possible. The regulations of the pool are sufficiently elastic to meet all the requirements but not so loose as to lend themselves to abuse. There is nothing a non-pool farmer can do with his wheat that a pool farmer cannot do except dump it on the market, and it is the intention of the pool management to make the pool all it should be. Alberta is watching anxiously and hopefully the drives in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It is easily possible for the pools in the three provinces combined to control 300,000,000 bushels in 1924, and thus make a step toward lifting agriculture and all that pertains to it to a higher plane.

## Manitoba

Contracts covering about 30,000 acres were in the hands of the committee on Friday afternoon. These are the first contracts received. It is expected that by Monday a regular flow of contracts will begin from the many hundreds of canvassers now covering the province. The committee were pleased to receive from the Holland-Canada Mortgage Company a contract covering 22,500 acres. Other contracts from firms in the city of Winnipeg are being canvassed, and it is estimated that some 100,000 acres will be turned in from these firms.

There is no indication of any serious opposition to the pool in the country, the chief difficulty so far experienced by the canvassers being indifference and lack of knowledge of the purposes of the pool. Many canvassers report

that farmers approached have asked for longer time to consider the contract, while one canvasser discovered a man who had never heard about a wheat pool and to whom the whole matter was new. Another modest reason given for not signing the contract is the desire to wait for a year to see how it works out with those who have the courage to try it now.

The first returns from the country were sent in by C. F. Nixon, Kelowna, who is working under Captain Downing. This consisted of 10 signed contracts. Acreage was also turned in by Captain Irwin McLeod, Norgate.

## Big Demand for Contracts

Many requests are coming in to the pool office asking for additional supplies of contracts. This may be taken as a barometer of the movement inasmuch as the canvassers were each supplied with 25 contracts and requests are coming in for as many as 100 more.

R. F. Chapman, who has been organizing Souris district, reports good meetings, and that the organization for the district is almost complete. All the speakers in fact report good meetings, and that the indications are that 40 per cent. of the acreage aimed at will easily be reached.

A. J. Cotton, Cotton Farms, Hartington, one of the biggest farmers in the Swan River Valley, also a member of the Board of Governors of Manitoba University, writes: "I wish the pool every success, and my four boys and myself will sign contracts." This letter is typical of a number received at the pool office from prominent farmers of the province, all of which demonstrate that where the principle of co-operation is understood and appreciated there is no difficulty in securing signatures to the contract.

## H. W. Wood to Speak

Arrangements are being made for a series of meetings in the north of the province to be addressed by H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta pool and the United Farmers of Alberta. These meetings will be held between March 24 and March 29, at the following places: Swan River, Dauphin, Boblin and Shoal Lake. The Boards of Trade of Minnedosa and Neepawa have invited Mr. Wood to speak, and an effort will be made to include these two towns in the series.

## Saskatchewan

Regina, March 14.—With 3,004,086 acres signed up to date the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool campaign closes its most successful week since the re-opening of the drive. The greatest promise of success lies in the fact that over a million of the acreage covers new contracts.

The first campaign closed with 4,208,000 acres signed up, and there is every assurance that waivers for over 90 per cent. of these will be obtained, which with the new contracts coming in at the present rate, gives promise that the quota of 6,000,000 acres required is in sight.

During the last seven days 346,000 acres have been signed up and turned in to the Central office, with the Goose Lake constituencies in the lead as in the first campaign.

Rosetown leads with 206,030 acres which is 48,000 over its quota. Kerrobert follows with 169,632. Other constituencies over the 100,000 mark are Kindersley, 127,036; Last Mountain, 158,038; Hanley, 120,816; Biggar, 106,962; Elrose, 105,392; Swift Current, 106,721.

Pheasant Hills, Redberry, Rosetown and Yorkton have passed their quotas and Kerrobert, Last Mountain, North Qu'Appelle, Pelly and Saskatoon are daily expected to reach it.

There is considerable insidious propaganda against the campaign, chiefly in attacks against individuals boosting the pool, but this will not endanger the ultimate success of the drive.



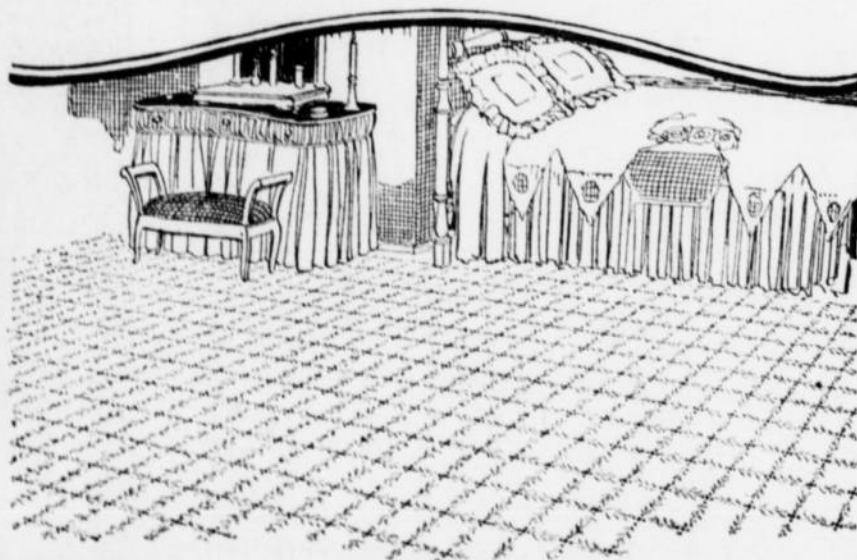
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**  
Editor and Manager

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**J. T. HULL**  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Member for Swift Current Explains His Position on Canadian National Branch Lines—Tariff the Outstanding Issue in the Debate

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, March 14.—At the conclusion of a fortnight's constant speaking, in which all three parties have fairly equally participated, the debate on the address, and upon the amendment presented thereto by Donald Sutherland, of Oxford, has pretty well resolved itself into a discussion upon the tariff, with Conservatives violently opposed to any reductions therein, and predicting blue ruin to the country if reductions are made; with Progressives consistently enunciating their faith in freer trade; and with Liberals generally, maintaining a somewhat non-committal attitude, but apparently almost unanimously in favor of the carrying out of the abstract program laid down in the speech from the throne. In the event of official opposition members exhausting their tariff arguments in the present debate, the fact may conceivably have the effect of curtailing the debate on the budget later on.

#### Liberal Dissenters

Three dissenters from the government's tariff reduction proposals have already arisen on the government's own side. They were Marler, of the St. Lawrence and St. George's division of Montreal; Raymond, of Brantford; and Euler, of North Waterloo. All three presented well-prepared briefs for the Canadian manufacturers; all three strongly deprecated any meddling with the tariff in a downward direction; but not one definitely declared his intention to vote for the Sutherland amendment, or to break with the government. Mr. Marler represents one of the highly protectionist constituencies of Montreal. In the county of Brantford, which Mr. Raymond represents, is established the Massey Harris Company, and several other large implement firms; while North Waterloo, represented by Mr. Euler, is probably the most intensively industrial centre in the Dominion. That Canadian industry is today suffering heavily through the increase in the British preference, and depreciated European currencies, and that existing duties on implements generally constitute the irriducible minimum, short of annihilation of the industries was the general burden of all three speeches. Their contribution to Hansard provides evidence of the diversity of opinion within the government ranks on this important issue, though, from present indications, there will be no definite split.

#### Maritimes for Reductions

In distinct contrast to the utterances in question have been the speeches of the maritime province Liberals, whose desire for freer trade equals, if not outrivals that of the West. "What is east and what is west?" asked Martell, of Hants, in interruption of a statement of Mr. Marler. "I desire to tell my honorable friend that there are as strong advocates of tariff reform where I come from as there are in the West." The broad national view taken by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, was also in distinct contrast to the parochial attitude of the three men who frankly spoke for their constituencies alone. It was not to be expected that Mr. Lapointe would be more explicit in

his declarations than was the speech which his excellency delivered; but the minister derided the blue ruin cries of official oppositionists, provided statistics to show Canada's relative position among the nations, and sounded a note of optimism and hope. Mr. Lapointe's liberalism, as expressed in the House, could not be impugned. For the speech from the throne, he claimed that it had secured the approval of progressivism throughout the country. "As for the speech of my right hon. friend," said he, referring to Mr. Meighen's utterance of a week ago, "It was great in the little things, and little in the great things."

"Benevolent neutrality" was the expression applied by Speakman, of Red Deer, Alta., to the Progressive attitude toward the government and its program. Mr. Speakman is fluent, logical, and eminently fair in debate. He repudiated the imputation of the official opposition to the effect that Progressives had shown undue haste in swallowing the government's half-baked program, and selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. The following verbatim report from Hansard is of interest as indicating the general attitude of the Progressive forces.

#### Position of Progressives

"Mr. Speakman: Let me return to the address of the hon. member for Fort William (Dr. Manion). The hon. gentleman took occasion to refer to the lack of intelligence on the part of the members in this part of the House in accepting with what he described as 'indecent haste'—the words being applied to our leader—promissory notes which the government had no intention of ever paying, and in accepting the Micawber-like promises of the present government. I will perhaps pass over the question of indecent haste, because that after all is a matter of opinion, but let us look at the statement actually made by my leader in which he lays before the House our position when he says: 'The Progressives are ready to support progressive measures whenever such measures come before the House. If the government is prepared to present these measures for our consideration, it knows that it shall get our support; if it does not, then it will have to take the consequences.' Can that be regarded as accepting a promise with indecent haste? In my opinion it is rather occupying a position of watchful waiting."

"Dr. Manion: I was not referring to that speech at all. I was referring to an interview given by the hon. member's leader, Mr. Forke, some days before to the Winnipeg Free Press."

"Mr. Forke: Will the hon. member kindly tell us what that statement was—I do not know what it was."

"Dr. Manion: The statement was made and quoted all over the country in every newspaper through the Associated Press. Does the hon. member deny that he gave an interview to the Free Press."

"Mr. Forke: I do not remember any interview."

"Dr. Manion: It was given."

"Mr. Forke: Nor do I remember the hon. gentlemen making that statement in his speech."



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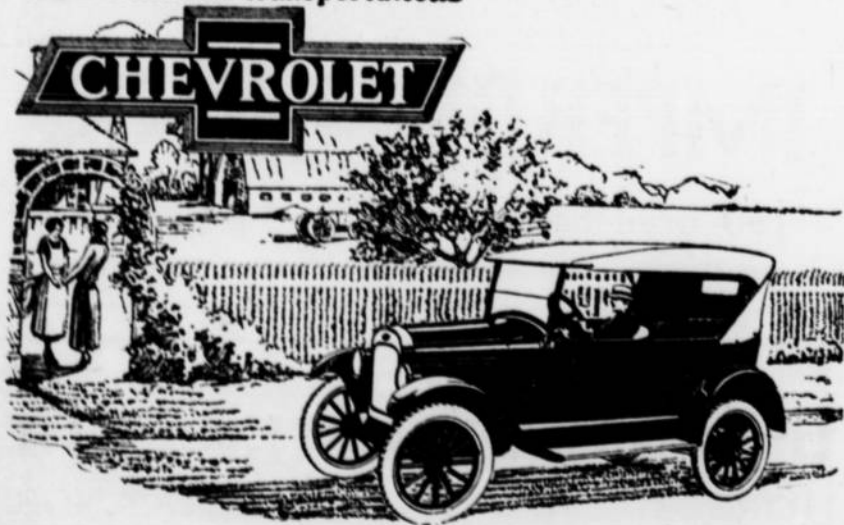
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## Benevolent Neutrality

"Mr. Speakman: Perhaps my hon. friend, Mr. Manion, was referring to a statement which I remember reading in the press, in which my leader was quoted as having stated that he would maintain a position of 'benevolent neutrality,' probably that is the statement to which reference is made. Well, what is benevolent neutrality after all? It means in this case simply sitting tight, but prepared in a fair-minded way to weigh the measures which may come before the House; that is my interpretation of 'benevolent neutrality.' Should we take up a position of hostile neutrality, at any moment to attack all measures that may be submitted and attack them even before they come before the House for consideration? Should we take it for granted that such measures will not be acceptable in any event? It is all in keeping with the attitude assumed since the beginning of this parliament by some honorable members to my right—I do not say by all—that we are here not as independents, but as a sort of adjunct of the Liberal party, and what is the interpretation given to Independents by honorable gentlemen on my right? As far as I can gather, an Independent in their opinion is a man who on all occasions will vote against the present government and with the Conservative party; that, however, is not my opinion, not the opinion of the men who sent me here to represent them. The people whom I represent want me to do one thing and one thing only, and that is to weigh to the best of my ability the measures that come before this House, whether proposed by Liberals or Conservatives, and if I find them, from the point of view of those who elected me, to be in the best interests of the country to give them my support."

The above excerpt from Hansard provides as clear and succinct an expression of the Progressive attitude as can be gained from the entire debate.

## C. N. Branch Lines

Certain criticism has been made of the attitude taken by A. J. Lewis, M.P. for Swift Current, with respect to branch lines in Saskatchewan. In reply to this criticism, Mr. Lewis makes the following brief statement for The Guide: "My position in the matter was not to make it more difficult for the government to bring in a suitable measure for the extension of those lines, but on the other hand, to warn the government not to jeopardize the extension of branch lines by bringing down a bill the same as last year which they knew would not pass the Senate. I suggested that at least an amount could be included in the railway estimates that would ensure a part of the work being done this year. My whole anxiety was for the people, and I did not want the case prejudiced by unwarranted procedure."

Last year's bill was an omnibus bill covering all the proposed western and eastern extensions. Certain of the extensions proposed were objected to by the Senate, but inasmuch as that body has power to kill but not to amend a money bill, it chose the former course, and the bill was thrown out. It was apparently the intention of the government this session to bring in a bill in practically the same form. Its fate on this occasion is problematical.

## Australian Wheat Pools

From 1915-16 to 1920-21 the wheat crops of four states in Australia were sold under the Australian Wheat Marketing Scheme, a compulsory government pool. The states affected were New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. In 1921 voluntary pools were created in the states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, controlled and managed by the wheat growers themselves. In Western Australia, a state government compulsory pool was established, administered by the minister of agriculture, assisted by an advisory committee, the selling of the wheat being in the hands of an expert grain man. The percentage of the marketable wheat of these states marketed through the pools was as follows: New South Wales 58 per cent.; Victoria 78 per cent.; South Australia 36 per cent.

The average price realized by the pools was 5s 4.67d.

For the crop of 1922-23 the voluntary pools were continued in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and the compulsory state pool was abandoned in Western Australia and a voluntary pool established in its place, making four states with a voluntary pooling system. In Queensland marketing of the small quantity of wheat grown in the state was conducted by a compulsory wheat board system, the board being appointed by the state minister of agriculture. The percentage of the total marketable wheat marketed through the voluntary pools for the 1922-23 crop was as follows: New South Wales 48 per cent.; Victoria 66 per cent.; South Australia 44 per cent.; Western Australia 81 per cent. Practically all of the marketable wheat in Queensland was sold by the wheat board, the actual quantity being only 1,756,000 bushels, but, according to the Australian Year Book, an official publication, the price received by the grower would be in the neighborhood of 5s 8d per bushel. At June 30 last year the voluntary pools had paid 4s a bushel. Financial accommodation was furnished by the Commonwealth Bank (the government bank) supported by a guarantee of 3s 8d per bushel by the Commonwealth government. The pools were well on the side of the guarantee on the second advance.

It will be noticed that in the states of New South Wales and Victoria, which grow the most wheat, the percentage of marketable wheat handled through the pools dropped from 58 to 48 per cent. in the case of the former, and from 78 to 66 per cent. in the case of the latter. In South Australia, however the percentage rose from 36 to 44 per cent., while the voluntary pool in Western Australia received 81 per cent. of the marketable wheat.

## Banks Refuse to Finance

There is a reason for the decreased volume in the states of New South Wales and Victoria, a reason that will also affect the volume of all the voluntary pools for the next crop. The pools are meeting with strong opposition. On January 24-25 the Australian Farmers' Federal Organization, a body composed of delegates from the farmers' state organizations, met at Melbourne, and the question of financing the voluntary wheat pools was one of the subjects discussed. It was stated that the associated banks had refused to co-operate with the Commonwealth Bank in financing the pools, not because they were not given sufficient security, but because they were opposed to the pooling system. The refusal of the private banks to finance the pools had created a situation in which it would be impossible for the pools to continue. The federal government had promised to aid the pools provided 80 or 90 per cent. of the growers would sign up with the pools. Speakers contended that this percentage was too high; it was too much to expect that the voluntary pools could sign up such a large percentage of the growers. The wealthy farmers would not come into the pools, although the pools had been effective in maintaining a strong market price for wheat, to the advantage of non-poolers. Eventually the conference passed the following resolution:

"In view of the refusal of the associated banks to join with the Commonwealth Bank to finance the first advance on wheat by the proposed voluntary wheat pool companies, this conference urges upon the federal government the absolute necessity of continuing guarantee the voluntary wheat pools at present, until such time as the ordinary avenues of finance are available to the proposed companies."

That was the situation according to the Australian exchanges last to have and it indicates that the voluntary pools are as one speaker put it "hung up." There is strong objection to government pools for the war pools were badly handled and resulted in a financial confusion that is only now being cleared up, all of the war pools still owe money to the farmers.—J. T. H.

A cheap form of swine insurance is the provision of dry sleeping quarters for the brood sows. These quarters should be well-ventilated, but free from injurious drafts.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 19, 1924

## The Civil Service Commission

The Guide has received the following letter from W. Foran, secretary of the Civil Service Commission:

Your edition of February 13 contains an editorial on Civil Service Reform, to the effect that the present move by the government to bring about economies "also creates a peculiar situation with regard to the Civil Service Commission." You further say that "economy is conspicuously absent in the record of the commission." You also state that since 1913 the number of employees has increased 50 per cent. and the salaries have more than doubled, and that the Civil Service Commission is responsible for this situation. Insofar as your editorial has stated that the Civil Service Commission was instituted for the purpose of abolishing patronage, you are absolutely correct. But when you make charges of over-manning or extravagance in connection with the making of too many appointments and the making of too few retirements, your editorial is not in accordance with the facts, and I feel sure you will welcome the correct information, and I herewith submit to you the exact facts in these particulars.

The Civil Service Commission is authorized by law to hold open competitive public examinations as to fitness, morally, physically, and intellectually for positions in the civil service, quite apart from any consideration of race, religion or politics. The Civil Service Commission cannot make a single appointment except on the application by the head of the department or his deputy by means of a requisition. The departments may requisition for a hundred more appointments than are necessary, but the commission, under the law, has no recourse but to supply the candidates. In regard to retirements or removals in order to reduce the number of employees and so to effect economies, here again, the Civil Service Commission has absolutely no jurisdiction. Employees in the civil service are removable by the governor-in-council on the request of the head of each department or his deputy, and the Civil Service Commission is unaware of any such removals until advised by the departments after the event.

In view of these facts, I am sure you will agree that you have unwittingly made erroneous references to the functions and responsibilities of the Civil Service Commission, and I feel sure you will give this statement the same prominence in your valuable paper as was given to the original editorial.

Yours very truly,

W. FORAN, Secretary.

We are glad to give the publicity requested to this letter, but we are not convinced by its contents. According to Mr. Foran the duties of the commission are practically limited to those of a board of examiners of candidates for the public service. The Civil Service Act of 1918 includes the following among the duties of the commission:

Of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of the act, and upon the request of the head of a department to investigate and report upon any matter relative to the department, its officers, clerks and other employees.

To report upon the organization or proposed organization of the departments or any portion of any department, and upon any proposed change in such organization.

When the Civil Service Bill was before the House of Commons in 1918, the government of the day took the stand that within the scope of duties laid down for the commission there was ample authority for the commission to make recommendations with regard to the number of employees in the various departments. It is true the commission has not the power to make appointments or to order dismissals, but it has the power to make recommendations to the government in connection with both.

The question then is: In view of the increase in the cost of the civil service and the number of employees, has the commission ever exercised this power? Has it ever made recommendations for the cutting down

of the expense and reduction of the number of employees? Has it ever suggested to the government that there is over-staffing of the departments? Does it believe there is over-staffing and that the cost of the service could be reduced without impairing efficiency? Or are we to understand that, by a narrow interpretation of the act, investigations and reports on organization do not include recommendations with regard to the number of employees? If so, what does "organization" mean? These questions demand an answer because it certainly was believed when the Civil Service Act was before the House in 1918, that the duties of the commission included a supervision that would prevent over-staffing, with its consequent expense.

## Facing the Facts

At the annual banquet of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, on March 10, Sir Joseph Flavelle, director of numerous concerns, delivered one of those platitudinous, let-us-all-get-together speeches which have become very common since the farmers decided to take political action on their own behalf. Getting together is certainly a good thing provided the purpose is not that of the lion when he gets together with the lamb. When the exhortation proceeds upon the assumption that the complainant is all wrong and the defendant all right, the complainant may be excused if he looks upon the advice with suspicion.

Let us face things as they are, said Sir Joseph. Agriculture is, no doubt, facing a discouraging condition, but there is no immediate remedy for it, and in any case the remedy is largely outside of our control. "It is the luck of the game that the agriculturists of North America are hard hit by a world catastrophe." Let the farmers take courage, pay their just debts, eschew petulance, face their tasks manfully, and always remember that "the story of life's accomplishments is the story of improvements forced upon men through struggle." All will come right in this the best of all possible worlds, if only we possess our souls in patience and disabuse our minds of the idea that political action will accomplish anything.

This is a very comforting doctrine for those whose position is far removed from the struggle to live and the struggle to secure improvements. What section of society is it that makes that struggle necessary? The very recognition of the existence of such struggle to secure a better order of things is the evidence that within society there are interests that oppose the efforts to achieve the better order. Sir Joseph Flavelle's doctrine complacently assumes that bad economic conditions are as much the product of uncontrollable forces as the devastations of cyclones, storms and earthquakes. Leaving out of account the European situation, among the causes contributing to the present condition of western agriculture are: high and discriminatory freight rates, express rates, interest rates and a protective tariff. Are those causes beyond our control? Are they beyond the reach of political action? Or does Sir Joseph contend that because they exist they are just and ought to be tolerated by the people of the West, until such times as those who profit by them decide that in their own interest they ought to abandon them?

Sir Joseph spoke warmly upon the payment of just debts; what is a just debt? Is it not the exact equivalent of the sacrifice

borne by the creditor? No one can seriously contend that the debts contracted a few years ago represent today the sacrifice borne by the creditor. The policy of rapid and drastic deflation increased very heavily the debts of the western farmer as measured in terms of farm produce. Who was responsible for that policy? The West has paid and is paying heavily for that policy, and the fruits of it have flowed to the East where also flow the fruits of high freight rates, high interest rates and high tariff rates.

Sir Joseph believes better progress would be made if the country were to return to the two-party system. The debate which is now going on at Ottawa is the best answer to that argument. Is it at all conceivable that the legislative program of the present government would have been one to cause dissension in the Liberal ranks if there had been no Progressive group in the House of Commons? The presence of that group has produced good results, and the present indications are that the western members of that group will return from Ottawa at the end of this session with gains that will fully demonstrate the falsity of Sir Joseph's thesis.

## Liberals and the Tariff

In the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, at Ottawa, three Liberals have solemnly admonished the government to go slow in the matter of reductions in the tariff. The three are: H. Marler, Montreal; W. D. Euler, North Waterloo; W. G. Raymond, Brantford. How many more Liberal representatives of industrial constituencies are going to serve notice that they will not support tariff reductions is doubtful, but it is reported that a number will not express their opinions at this time, but will wait until the budget is brought down and the proposals of the government declared.

Messrs. Euler and Raymond opposed particularly any reduction of the duties on agricultural implements; Mr. Euler because the business needed protection and Mr. Raymond because compromise was necessary for national unity, and the agricultural implement industry had already made its contribution to that compromise. For Mr. Raymond the present duties on agricultural implements are "the irreducible minimum." When Mr. Raymond goes into a get-together conference with farmers on the question of the tariff on agricultural implements, his position "which no personal or party reasons" will induce him to abandon, is that it is up to the farmers to compromise by agreeing entirely with the manufacturers of agricultural implements. In other words, Mr. Raymond does not consider that there is any selfishness in demanding the farmers to be so unselfish as to pay more for their agricultural implements than a free market price.

All of the protectionist speakers spoke of the advantages enjoyed by European exporters to Canada through depreciated currencies. Just what they meant is not clear for a depreciated currency of itself gives no advantage to an exporting country. A stimulus to exports is only given when the currency of a country is under-valued in the importing country, that is, when the market rate of exchange is lower than the purchasing power parity of that currency.

In other words, exportation is only stimulated when the currency of the exporting country has a greater purchasing power at



home than it has abroad. If it buys more at home than it will in another country after being changed into the money of that other country, then exportation will take place, because the exporter will get more for his goods than if he sold them at home. Depreciation alone does not lead to this undervaluation of currencies in the international market, and the proposal to meet it by higher tariffs will only accentuate the evil by still further increasing the undervaluation. If imports from a country with an undervalued currency were prohibited, then the international value of the currency would fall to nothing, because nobody would want to use it or could use it. That is a fact which protectionists persistently ignore.

### The Wheat Pools

In all three prairie provinces vigorous efforts are now being made to secure members for the wheat pools. Alberta is making a drive to increase the membership of its pool and to get as near as possible to 100 per cent. of the marketable wheat crop. Saskatchewan is endeavoring to secure 6,000,000 acres in order to form a pool, and Manitoba to get signatures covering 1,000,000 for a like purpose.

While reports from all three provinces are optimistic and confidence is expressed that the objective will be reached in every case, it is necessary once more to lay emphasis upon the part which the individual must play in the organization of the pool. The wheat pool is entirely a co-operative proposition and neither in the creating of it nor in the operating of it, can success be achieved without the right co-operative spirit. There is work for every farmer to do who believes in this co-operative proposition and who is anxious to see the experiment given a fair and generous trial. The time to begin the co-operation which a successful pool re-

quires is when the pools are forming so that they may represent a real co-operative demand. Much can be done by the individual that will lessen the cost of securing signatures to the contract, and the personal contact is more persuasive and efficacious than the printed appeal.

It can also be expected that opposition to the pools will develop. The pools will encroach upon private business, and private enterprise has never at any time looked with a kindly eye on co-operative enterprise. Co-operation, however, has progressed despite the opposition and not infrequently because of it, and it may be said with emphasis that nothing will bring improvement to western agriculture so quickly and be as permanent in its results as co-operative marketing. That is a remedy in the hands of the farmers themselves, and the value of it has been amply demonstrated in many countries. That is the testimony that the wheat grower should take to heart and he should be wary of propaganda designed to show that private enterprise is better for him than co-operation with his fellow-farmers in marketing his own produce.

### U. S. Wheat Duty Increased

By virtue of the power conferred upon him by the U. S. Tariff Act, President Coolidge has, by proclamation, increased the duty on wheat imported into the United States from 30 cents a bushel to 42 cents, the duty on wheat flour from 78 cents per 100 pounds to \$1.04, and decreased the duty on mill feeds from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 7½ cents. The proclamation was issued on March 7, and the new duties become effective 30 days from the date of the proclamation.

The new duties are based upon findings of the tariff commission, which investigated the

cost of production in the two countries. The commission reported that the average cost of production of wheat in the United States was 42 cents a bushel higher than the average cost in Canada, and that the average cost of production of flour was \$1.04 higher than the average in Canada. The new duties are intended to offset this advantage in Canadian production, President Coolidge declaring that the principal competing country in wheat and wheat flour being Canada.

The wheat growers of the United States thus won the first round in their fight to make the tariff as advantageous to agriculture as it is to manufacturing. The second round took place over the Norbeck bill, which provided for the expenditure of \$50,000,000 on stock to be sold at cost to wheat growers to enable them to turn from grain to mixed farming. The bill was defeated in the Senate by 41 votes to 32, although it had been recommended by President Coolidge, and apparently had the Republican organization behind it. The farmers thus lost the second round.

The third round takes place over the McNary-Haugen bill, which is intended to create an export commission and an export corporation to dispose of the exportable surplus of wheat, which, it is believed by the promoters of the bill, will prevent export prices ruling in the home market and enable the producers to get a protected price for all wheat sold for home consumption.

The wheat growers are far more interested in this bill than in the Norbeck bill which promised them nothing but what they paid for. All the influence they possess is being exercised to secure the passing of the McNary-Haugen bill, which is the complement of the tariff increase proclaimed by President Coolidge, and without which it is doubtful if they will gain much by the new duty on wheat.



The Life Line



# Cutting Production Costs

**I**F we were to assemble and employ on one farm all the information which has been gained during the last few years about cropping practices and cheaper production methods, we would be assured for this farm a year-in-and-year-out profit. I am hopeful of the future of the Canadian West, because I know what some individuals are accomplishing, and I know how much room there is for the spread of their methods. In every district, no matter how ill-favored it is, you will find a few farmers who make a profit in almost every year. In every district, no matter how good the conditions are, you will find a few farmers who conclude nearly every year's operations with a loss. In between, there is another class, the great majority, who win in good years and lose in bad years, breaking just about even over a long period. In them lies the hope of the country. The proven methods of the men who are farming above the profit line will in a large measure solve the individual problems of the men in this middle class, and add to Canada's strength in the economic battle between the nations, now so desperately joined."

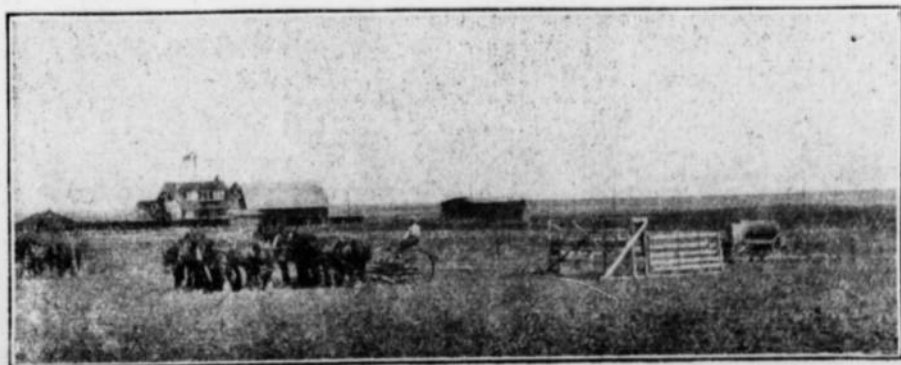
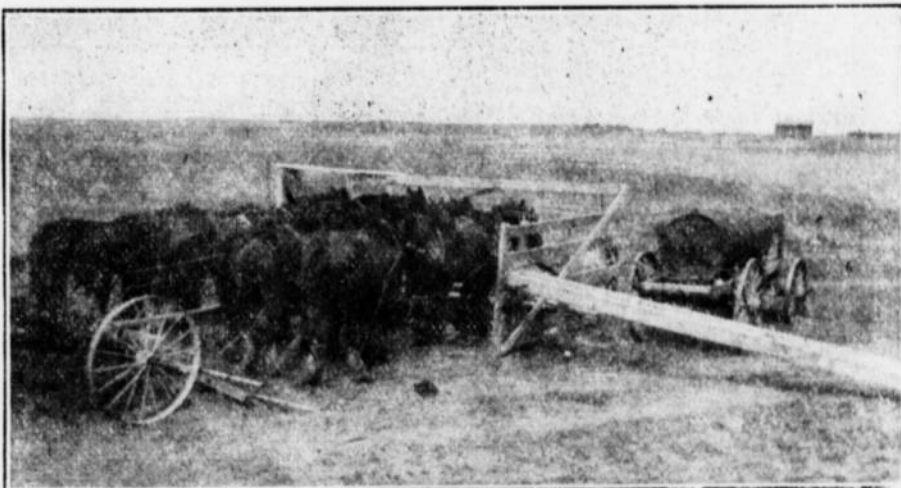
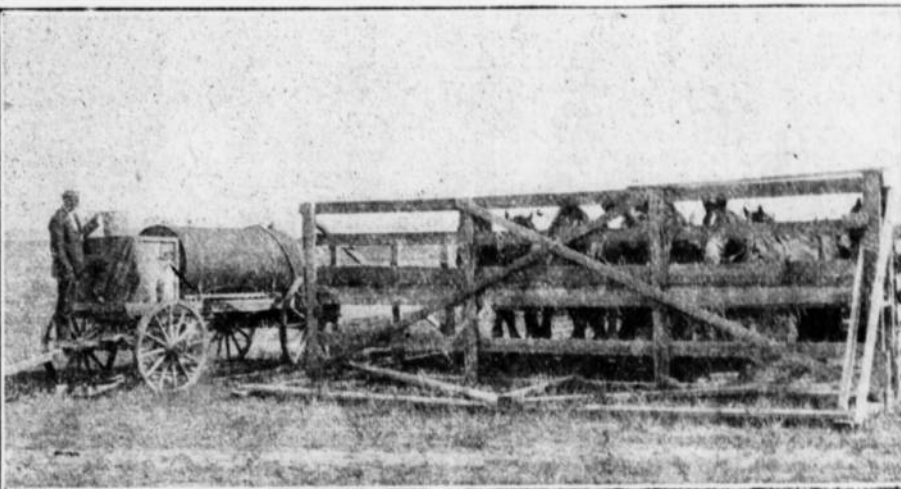
So says E. C. Hallman, an Albertan, whom the United States secretary of agriculture has designated as the best farm manager on the North American continent.

Hallman settled in the driest corner of Alberta, in 1910. First came a few favorable seasons in which anybody could make a profit growing grain. Then costs began to rise, the dry years of 1917-1922 came, and dire necessity drove half his neighbors out of the rut of old practices, and the other half out of the country. Hallman wasn't doing much talking in those days. He was busy enough working out a plan of salvation for himself. This was about the time when speaking of his own and other men's difficulties he coined the phrase 'meet them, greet them and beat them.' Brome replaced grain as his cash crop, a change that rid him of the worries that farmers are cradled, clothed and shrouded in—weeds, moisture supply, soil drifting and markets.

## Labor Saving Contrivances

But the heart of Mr. Hallman's success lies in the ingenuity which he has applied to the farm labor problem. He is a mechanic that is not a tinker. Practically every appliance and implement on his farm has been remodelled so as to perform more work for the same amount of effort expended. Very few farmers would or could follow his example in revolutionizing their cropping practices, but on every farm the same short cuts in every detail of the day's work will save backache and hired man's wages. His brother's farm, where small grain is the main source of income, is a case in point. On this farm, brother and nephew, the latter a university student who gives only his summer labor, raised 18,000 bushels of grain in 1923. Abnormally large yield of course accounts for a portion of this, but Mr. Hallman is convinced that one man's yearly labor can, with proper application, produce 9,000 bushels of grain in an average season.

To begin with, Mr. Hallman never drives less than 12 horses at one time. And it is just as easy to drive 12 horses properly hitched as it is to drive a pair. It is related that a party of American investigators visiting Mr. Hallman's farm put that claim to the practical test. They brought out to the farm a store clerk—an observant, intelligent fellow—who had never driven a horse in his life. Without assistance he hitched up the 12-horse outfit, drove out to the field and proceeded with his cultivating without the slightest mishap. He was able to do it because every detail of harness had been simplified. Bridles were dispensed with; halter chains provided with a snap at each end became short lines connecting bit to bit, or bit to halter or collar, as occasion demanded; patent hame fasteners replaced the old time straps; the standard rigmarole of belly-bands



and neekyoke straps had given place to simple fasteners that could be hooked together in a jiffy.

The old horse drawn fire engines provided Mr. Hallman with one capital idea. A 16-foot door allows him to drive the whole 12 horses into the stable and in a few moves the harness is suspended to the roof, drawn thither by a couple of ropes. The same process reversed saves an equal amount of time when pulling out in the morning.

## A Big Item of Waste

What a time is wasted on the average two-section farm—that is the size of the Hallman farm at Acadia Valley—in coming home at noon and putting out again for the afternoon session! Not so on the Hallman farm. One hour from the time the implement stops in the field, it is at work again. And that is accomplished by means of the feed rack illustrated on this page.

The front of this rack is 18 feet wide and each of the wings is 12 feet long. At 12 o'clock the outfit is driven into it, bits removed and traces and neekyoke dropped. A trough that runs on a roller is pushed in from the side for the convenience of the rear row of horses. The nearby water tank supplies drink, the unrequired remains of which are run off by pulling out a plug. The troughs are then supplied with oats which comprises the noon meal. By the way, the bulk of a horse's hay ration should always be fed at night, says Mr. Hallman.

By five minutes to one, driver and horses have finished their meal and had a short respite, bits, traces and neekyokes are replaced, one of the wings swung out and the outfit pulls out. But before taking up the monotonous round up and down the field, the field feeder, which is mounted on skids, is carried down the headland, to the point where next day's noon meal will be staged. The water tank takes its place in this procession as will be seen in the bottom picture of the series.

The water tank, and the grain box in front of it, hold just enough for a week's supply, so that once a week the outfit quitting for the day draws it back to the buildings to be replenished.

Horse raising has a very important place on Mr. Hallman's farm. Every year he breaks and sells on the average 40 colts. The big horse outfit is ideal for this purpose says this farmer. A green horse works much better in company with a big bunch, and he requires the minimum of handling once he is hitched up in the morning. This job too, is simplified by the changes which have been made in the harness.

The big horse outfit is just as suitable for road hauling as for field work. This Alberta farmer is 20 miles from town and is obliged to haul his produce to market in a more wholesale way than with the two or four-horse outfit generally employed. As before stated his main cash crop is brome seed. Being so light, he loads it in hay racks, bagged, strings three racks together and requires from eight to 12 drafters to get it to town. A large portion of his output is shipped from Empress, a town situated in the Red Deer Valley, and the long steep hill down the north bank, and the decided pitch half way up the opposite slope calls for expert horsemanship, but numbers do not seem to complicate matters at all.

Many people who drive horses tandem still use whiffletrees, doubletrees and eveners for the lead horses. For the driver who has these to watch, every headland has its annoyances, every hill is fraught with trouble. Mr. Hallman has avoided this by using either pulley traces or the Beaton hitch. The accompanying pictures show the former in which each trace goes from the collar of a lead horse through a loop suspended from the collar of the horse immediately behind, over a pulley at the end of the whiffletree and back to the collar of the rear horse. The Beaton hitch is simpler and even better, as horses can be strung out in three rows.





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# Novel Way of Fighting Weeds

Alberta Farmer Couldn't Conquer Russian Thistle, So He  
Made A Friend of It

**F**OUR years ago, J. R. Hannaford was distracted by the way in which Russian thistles seemed to be taking possession of his section farm at Howie, Alta. Failing to check them by all the ways recommended, he inverted the process—let them grow, incorporated them into his regular crop rotation, and utilized them in making cheap beef, always keeping them in hand. As a result his land is now so clean that he is lamenting the fact he will have to alter his rotation because his supply of thistle seed is rapidly running out. He is not growing it himself, and in his isolated position, among grazing leases in a bend of the Red Deer River, he cannot depend on a wind-borne supply from his westerly neighbors.

Whether Mr. Hannaford's methods are to be recommended to other farmers differently situated, The Guide expresses no opinion. But everyone must agree that the ingenuity he displayed in converting a devouring enemy into a servant working to achieve its own self-destruction, deserves credit. This is the story as told by him in The Guide office:

"After the disastrous crop of three bushels of wheat per acre in 1919 I decided that a man was foolish to depend for his living on the practices which had up to that time been universal in my part of the country—grazing cattle on native prairie and grain growing. Winter losses among cattle in 1919 were very heavy in Alberta because of lack of feed, and it looked as though it would be advisable to devise a rotation which would ensure herd owners against a repetition of that year. I planned to start the following year on a three-year rotation, summerfallow, wheat and sweet clover.

"Obtaining a catch of any small-seeded crop in the drier portions of Alberta is not always a simple matter. We can't always seed sweet clover and nurse crop together and go away and forget it till harvest time as you can in Manitoba. I have learned from experience that the safest way to sow sweet clover is to broadcast the seed, which for this purpose does not need to be scarified, over the surface of a stubble field in the fall after all growth has stopped. The melting snow in the spring will ensure germination and give a good stand.

#### Thistles Killed Sweet Clover

"But Russian thistles had become so possessed of my land by 1920 that they actually killed the sweet clover out after it had started in the spring. Disappointed with the failure of the hay crop upon which I had counted to winter over my little bunch of cattle, I began to consider cutting the thistles for feed. I sent to the University at Edmonton for an opinion as to its food value. They made an analysis for me and I was surprised to see how remarkably well it compared with sweet clover and alfalfa." As this analysis is so little known, it is reprinted here:

	Sweet Clover	Alfalfa	Russian Thistle
Water	8.6	7.5	5.8
Ash or mineral matter	7.2	10.0	15.9
Fibre	27.4	30.2	25.0
Crude protein	14.5	15.0	18.2
Nitrogen-free extract	40.1	35.5	32.1
Fat	2.2	1.8	3.0

"It seems almost incredible that this non-leguminous weed should exceed alfalfa and sweet clover in its protein content, the most valuable constituent of a roughage; and that it should be more free from fibre, a useless component. However, there is the analysis handed to me, and I decided that the chemist's opinion warranted me in making hay out of the crop.

"The cattle took to it readily, and

to this day my calves will leave oat sheaves to eat Russian thistle hay. Of course it must be cut when it is green and sappy, and before it has commenced to form seed.

"The practical results may be seen in the fact that I took a load of steers

fallow, and the portion of the thistle pasture which is not reserved for hay, so that no thistles ever go to seed on the place. Even my fence corners are clean. That's proof enough that my system may be safely followed in well settled areas.

"In the spring I harrow my summerfallow as early as possible to induce germination of any seeds that may be lying in the ground. The field is then left for two weeks after which it is cultivated and seeded, the grain drill following immediately after the cultivator. And my grain fields are clean.

"This style of farming has allowed me to get through the last four years with a minimum of hired labor, the minimum expense for seed, and has assured me of feed the year round in the driest seasons. I would be willing to continue indefinitely along this line, because it has been profitable to me, but my supply of Russian thistle seed is about exhausted. Growth was so light last year that I am going to be forced to sow sweet clover in order to ensure a forage crop for the cattle.

"Don't mistake me to say that I advocate the propagation of Russian thistle, but what I do say is this: that it has lost all its terrors for me, and I believe that farmers who are suffering from its depredations as I did, can well afford to consider this way of benefiting by it while getting rid of it."



Xmas Day 1918 and Xmas Day 1923

Evergreens make slow growth for the first few years, but add tremendously to the looks of a place. Mr. Hannaford has had some winter-killing among hardy sorts which he attributes to dry fall weather. He now cultivates his evergreen windbreak after harvest to conserve moisture in the soil for the balance of the open weather, and since then has had no loss from winter-killing with his evergreens.

to Winnipeg in 1922 which topped the market and netted me over \$50 each, my expenses being practically nothing but the overhead and the cost of marketing. In 1923 I netted \$46.50 per head on a load of two-year-olds and three-year-olds.

#### Summerfallow, Wheat and Thistles

"I had by this time come to regard the thistle as an integral part of my rotation, taking the place of the sweet clover which I could not get established. As it does not come up early in the spring, I had to lease a half-section of native pasture for spring feed. When the thistles commence with the warm weather I turn the stock into the 200-acre thistle field, which supports them entirely with what they pick on the summerfallow till they get at the grain stubble in the fall.

"Summerfallowing is a short job for me. I plow once and harrow. After that the cattle do the work of weed eradication. My 80 head of cattle and 20 horses are just about enough to keep the weed growth down on the summer-



A Rhubarb Leaf Three Feet Square  
Mr. Hannaford's garden has never failed him even in the driest years in south-eastern Alberta.

#### Hog-Grading Regulations

At its meeting at Ottawa, February 21, the joint swine committee, whose western representative is Guy Herbert, Medicine Hat, Alta., passed the following recommendations to the federal minister of agriculture:

"That select hogs be 170-220 pounds weighed off cars, or 180-230 pounds for fed and watered hogs or at country points.

"That thick smooth hogs be 160-210 pounds, weighed off cars, at stock yards and packing plants, and 170-220 pounds at country points and for fed and watered hogs at stock yards.

"That heavies are hogs over the maximum weights for select and thick smooth and up to 260 pounds, weighed off cars, or 270 pounds at country points or fed and watered hogs at stock yards.

"That shop hogs be 120-160 pounds, weighed off cars, and 130-170 pounds fed and watered and at country points.

"That extra heavies are hogs weighing 260 pounds and over, weighed off cars, or 270 pounds and over at country points and for fed and watered hogs.

"That feeders are all unfinished hogs of any weights.

"That roughs, sows and stags remained unchanged."

The committee states further: "The above resolution embodies the consensus of opinion as expressed in the communications received from various organizations. It will be noted that a difference is recommended between the weights of hogs weighed and sold off cars and those that are weighed and sold after being fed and watered. This will bring the hogs handled under the two methods of sale to a common level of relative values. This is considered a distinct improvement over the existing arrangement where a common standard of weights was adopted for both 'off car' and 'fed and watered' hogs.

"The packers figure the weight of a Wiltshire side to be 30 per cent. of the 'off car' live weight. The two Wiltshires therefore being 60 per cent. A Wiltshire side from a 170-pound hog will be 170x30 or 51 pounds, while that from a 220-pound hog is 66 pounds.



# The Home Market

*Showing How the Favorite Argument of the Protectionists is an Appeal to the Farmers to Subsidize People to Buy Farm Products—By J. T. Hull*

ONCE upon a time there was a great patriot who lost a lot of sleep in pondering over the question of how to make his country rich and prosperous. He looked upon the state of agriculture and it was not good and he was worried. But one day a brilliant idea came to him and he sent out messages to the farmers, saying, "Come to a meeting and hear me, for I have discovered a plan to make farming pay." And the farmers came from far and near for they surely wanted to know how to make farming pay. And the great patriot addressed them in this wise:

"My friends, I am a poor man, but I want to see you selling your produce at a profitable price. At the present time you are growing wheat which has to be sent away across the seas and has, consequently, to carry heavy transportation charges. Besides you have to sell it in competition with the wheat growers of other countries who are not as particular as you are about their standard of living, and so persist in selling their wheat at a price that means ruin to you. I propose to help you get a market nearer home, a market right on your door-step, so to speak. I propose to build a fine mansion in your midst. It will be a magnificent building and will require for many years the work of carpenters, stonemasons, bricklayers, gardeners, steel workers, plasterers, lathers, painters and decorators—in fact a whole host of workmen. When it is finished I propose to keep a staff of several hundred servants. All these workmen and servants will have to be fed and you will grow the stuff with which to feed them. They will need cereals, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and so on. These you will supply and thus you will be able to make farming return a handsome profit and keep your children on the farms. In a word, my friends, I propose to establish for you a home market." (Loud cheers).

"As I said, however, I am a poor man. I really haven't the money to do this excellent work myself so I must ask you to help me. I propose that each of you pay me a small sum per week for the rest of your lives. With the total amount thus paid I will be able to carry out my plans. You will hardly feel the expense and will reap all the benefits I have mentioned." (Audience rises and departs in deep thought).

## The Farmers Pay

Looks like a clear case of getting the farmers to build and maintain the mansion for the philanthropic patriot, doesn't it? As a plain matter of fact that is just what it is, but the philanthropic patriot is no fictitious person. He is the protectionist who tells the farmer that what he needs more than anything else is a home market, and that only by a protective tariff can he get that home market. True, he doesn't say a word about the farmers having to pay for it; that would be giving the game away. Instead he talks about the development of industry, the need for an urban population to consume the products of the farm, the value of a diversified economic life, the security of a self-contained nation,

Canada for the Canadians, and so on, the magnificence of the phrases serving to hide the misery of the philosophy. But just change the word "mansion" in our hypothetical speech to "factory" and it covers the home market argument of the protectionists to a nicety, and it tells the truth. The building up of a home market for the produce of the farm by means of a protective tariff emphatically means the subsidizing of manufacturing by the farmers. Every one of the protected factories takes a little out of the farmers in enhanced price, and when the "littles" are tallied up they reach an amount that means the difference between profitable and unprofitable farming.

## How the Tariff Tax Works

A century or so ago American protectionists laid great stress on the need for building up a home market. They have been building it for a century and despite the home market the American farmer is crying out for relief. The protectionists, in effect, said to the farmers, "Allow yourselves to be taxed for the support of industries and the taxes will come back to you in better prices for your products." Now the farmers have realized that not only do they not get better prices but that they cannot get back the amount they pay for the support of the protected industries. Let us put it this way: The manufacturers say that they cannot do business without a protective tariff; that the amount of their tariff protection, in other words, determines the degree of profitability of industry. If then the tariff tax represents the profits of protected industries it is clear that the farmers cannot get back for their produce more than the tax, because the industries themselves make no profits outside of the tax. The proposition then is that the farmers shall pay taxes to industry in order that industry may return the taxes to the farmer. According to the protectionists the farmer is to be made

rich by the process of taking money from the farmer and then handing it back to him.

## Trying to Get it Back

That is the outcome of the protectionist's argument even on the theoretical side, and it reminds one of the story about the people who earned a precarious livelihood by taking in each others' washing, and the other story of the man who spent all his money buying tickets to travel on a railway in which he owned stock so that he would increase his dividends. Actual experience has demonstrated that the theory does not work out in practice. The farmer does not get protected prices for his product, so that he is actually out the amount of the tariff tax. President Coolidge has just raised the tariff on wheat going into the United States from 30 to 42 cents a bushel. Why? Because the farmers believe that the increase is necessary to enable them to get the price of wheat on a level with general prices, in other words, to get back the tariff tax they have to pay on the goods they buy. They want a home market like the one created for the manufacturers. Even that expedient does not make it possible for the farmers of the United States to reach the level of other protected industries, so in addition to the increased tariff they are pressing for legislation by which they hope to establish a monopoly in the home market, letting their exportable surplus of wheat fetch what it can in the open world market. That is the position into which a century of protection and the building of the home market has driven the farmers of the United States.

What would the manufacturers who have so much to say to the farmers about building up the home market say if the farmers were to turn upon them and tell them that if they believed their own arguments they would pay an army of men to camp in the neighborhood of their factories on the condi-

tion that what was paid to them was spent in the purchase of the goods made in the factories. They would immediately see the fallacy of the argument, but is it any different to the argument they put forward to the farmers?

## Adam Smith's Argument

There is a more serious phase to the home market argument, however, and it deserves attention because it was first put forward by Adam Smith, and the protectionists like to be able to quote in their support such a staunch free trader as the author of *The Wealth of Nations*. Adam Smith says that capital employed in purchasing in one part of the country in order to sell in another part the produce of the industries of that country replaces by such operation two distinct capitals, whereas the capital employed in purchasing foreign goods for home consumption replaces one capital in the foreign country and one in the home country. Foreign trade, therefore, gives but one-half the encouragement to domestic industry that internal trade does. Protectionists put this in something like the following popular form:

"You will get the job of making the goods which the tariff will keep out. It is true that, if the goods are not imported, it will not be necessary to make goods of equivalent value to export in payment for them. But you will now make the goods instead of the foreigner, and this will create a new demand in your own country for a similar amount of goods. You will get the benefit which the foreigner now gets in exchanging such goods."

## No Practical Value

Now that is a very plausible argument. It certainly does look at first sight as if it would be an advantage to the country if the farmer traded his farm produce for goods made in Canada instead of trading it for goods made out of Canada, and thus enabled his labor to set in motion labor of other kinds within the country.

In the first place the proposition has no practical value for the farmer of Western Canada, for he produces for export and his produce must be exported. His exported produce is exchanged for a large part of our imports and if those imports were excluded then there would be no exports and agriculture in Western Canada would go into a serious decline. Exportation is a vital necessity for the western farmer regardless of economic theories.

## An Economic Fallacy

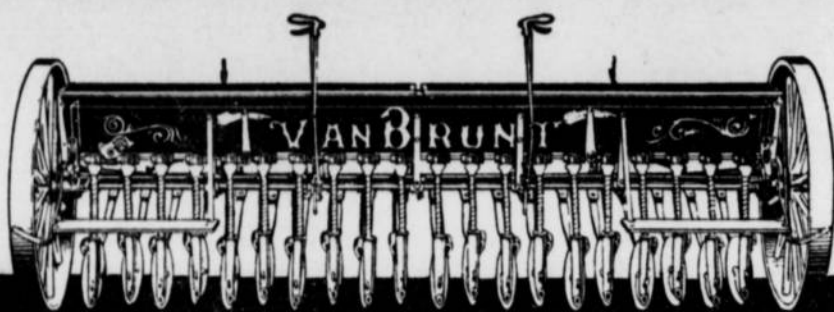
The proposition, however, is an economic fallacy. In international trade goods exchange for goods; in internal trade goods exchange for money. There is no exchange of goods in the internal trade, and the mere fact that western farm produce, for example, is sold in Ontario, does not necessarily mean that the operation will start another productive process in Ontario. It does not necessarily mean an exchange of goods at all, whereas the exportation of such western farm produce does mean an exchange of goods. On the protectionists' argument the operation of exporting



In the Bend of the River

Continued on Page 25





## Get Those Extra Bushels per Acre

You get more bushels at harvest; every seed is planted to better advantage, with less labor and by using less seed—you start the crop right for bigger yields from the same fields, when you use a

### John Deere Van Brunt Grain Drill

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## The Foolproof Grass

*F. J. Whiting Gives His Reasons for Preferring Western Rye to Other Cultivated Grasses for Use in Western Canada*

**R**YE GRASS has been claimed to be the fool-proof forage crop and I really believe it is. It seems to thrive no matter where, when or how sown. Preparation of the seed bed helps the nurse crop of course, but it doesn't seem to make much difference to the grass, since it will grow well no matter how sown.

The usual time to sow it is in the spring, but only because that is the best time to seed the nurse crop. Rye grass does well if sown as late as June and July. There are experiments under way at present to decide if fall sowing of this grass is beneficial or otherwise. My own experience is that fall sown grass is alright so long as you get it germinated and started nicely before freeze-up. Probably the best seed bed preparation one can give it is a well-worked summerfallow, though I have seen excellent stands that were sown on spring or fall plowing. One can even stubble it in and get a good catch. In fact it is very seldom that a crop failure is reported. Probably the average yield would be around one-and-a-half to two tons per acre, though yields of three tons and over are not uncommon.

Once a man has grown rye grass he seldom goes back to the old method of racing the neighbors for the odd patches of prairie wool that may still be left in the district. He realizes that tame hay is feed from the roots up. Every ounce is this year's growth, while prairie wool is hard to cut unless it has been left for two years, consequently two-thirds of the bulk is old bottom, dusty and dead. Moreover, it is no light job to cut unless you have a good sharp knife, changed often, well pointed guards and new ledger plates. In spite of all these it is hard to cut unless the grass is dusty, dry and the instant it gets cool in the evening one has to quit and go to the barn.

### A Comparison With Brome

Brome is another good grass for the West and is well recommended by the Field Husbandry Department of the University of Saskatchewan. It seems to give an equal amount of feed to the acre as rye grass, and is, I believe, an even better pasture grass in a dry fall. All the same Prof. A. M. Shaw, of the animal husbandry department, keeps sowing rye grass in quantities for feed and pasture. Last winter I asked him why he seemed to prefer rye to brome grass? "Well," he answered, "it is easier to handle in a rotation than brome. One plowing is always sufficient to kill it. If we sowed brome instead of rye grass in our rotations and it came a wet year we would have to plow the brome at least twice and even then probably would have a lot live through. It might even be so bad as to upset the rotation altogether. Rye grass, now, is reasonable stuff, and you can go on it at any time and plow it up and that is an end to it even in a wet year."

Undoubtedly this is the big fault of brome. Once it gets in your land it, like the itch, sticketh closer than a brother. If your land is heavy and stony with a few stumps hither and

yon to complicate things, don't, oh, don't sow brome! Timothy is much better, especially if you are blessed with a fairly occasional shower during the growing season. Besides there is always a good market for timothy hay when baled. Much better, in fact, than for brome or Western Rye. The big hay buyers seem to be little shy on these, chiefly perhaps because they are comparatively new. Though really there is little to choose between all three if you bring them to a nutrient basis. Unfortunately timothy does not do so well on the prairie where the rainfall is uncertain.

### Nurse Crops

The usual method of sowing grasses is to sow them along with other grains. Not that the grasses need the nurse-crop but chiefly for convenience in sowing, and in order to get a crop of grain while the grass is getting rooted. Western Rye and brome is usually sown at the rate of about 14 pounds to the acre. They can be seeded alone if care is taken to get thoroughly cleaned seed free from short straws. Even so one has to watch carefully or the seed will lodge over the seeder runs. If the grass is sown alone first thing in the spring on well-worked land, like summerfallow, one can get a crop of hay the first year. The yield will run from one-half to one ton of hay per acre. The commoner method though is probably the best as it ensures a more even stand for one thing and allows for the usual crop of grain besides. This materially decreases the cost of seeding the grass.

### Seeding

Perhaps the easiest way to mix the two together is to dump out 14 pounds of grass seed for every bushel and a quarter of wheat or every two bushels of oats. If you have no scales or means of weighing the grass seed, I might say that the average 100-pound flour sack holds about 40 to 45 pounds of cleaned seed. A bran sack will hold about 65 pounds. Any farmer can guess within a bushel or two of wheat or oats the size of a pile in the wagon box. When the grass seed and the grain have been dumped down together go ahead and pickle for smut in the ordinary way. If the mixture is sown a little damp the grain carries the seed through better. If sown dry do not fill your seeder more than half full as the light grass seed tends to rise, resulting in uneven sowing. Open seeder about half a bushel more than ordinarily. After going a round or so it is best to check up on how much seed per acre is running out. Some sow more shallow than usual, others with the covering chains hung up. My experience has been that it is best to put the seed down into the moisture and use the covering chains as usual.

After you get it sown forget all about the grass until the following spring, and then all you have to do is to keep the cattle off while the snow is going or they will punch your field full of holes and pound your budding hay crop into the mud.

If you must go snooping around the field looking for rye grass don't be in too big a hurry to shout that you have been stung again. All you will find will



Brush breaking with an eight-horse outfit on the farm of Mike Palyik, Trokew, Alta.



be a few miserable half starved looking hair-like growths; but that is its nature and the party that sold you the seed is probably not to blame.

One of my neighbors once bought enough seed for 60 acres and seeded it with wheat. Several times during the summer I asked him how it was coming along. "Huh, there isn't a thing in sight but wheat on that field." This was his answer every time until fall when he varied it by remarking that as there was nothing there he was going to plow it in the spring. About the middle of next seeding time I asked again how it was coming on.

"Huh," was his disgusted answer, "its too thick."

The best time to cut either brome or Western Rye grass is just as it comes into blossom. In a wet year when it is a good length one can cut it with the binder if desired. This makes it very convenient to stack and feed with the minimum of waste. In a wet year, too, there grows an excellent aftermath which can be cut with the mower. It does not need to go into the winter with a good stubble to hold the snow as winter-killing is unknown with either grass. Rye grass grows for several years; the stand gradually getting shorter owing to the soil hardening up. Its life can be lengthened by two or more years by burning the stubble off once in a while and giving it a stroke or so with the disc harrows.

In conclusion, I might add that as rye grass is native to the prairies it is imminently suited to stand the rigors of our climate, and you can rest assured that if you have a crop failure with rye grass there has been a crop failure in everything else.

#### Cleaned Grain at Thresher

Last season was the first time that we cleaned our wheat as it was threshed. I must say that it was a very satisfactory piece of business. When we shipped our car the local grain buyer told us that it was the only car of No. 3 that he had shipped at that date. He also told us that if we had not cleaned it, it would have gone No. 4 Rejected. The difference that would make in a 1,100-bushel car is very considerable.

We also have chopped 65 bags of wild oats, which make excellent feed for milk cows. The wild oats last year weighed nearly as much per bushel as the tame ones. We have also sold about \$35 worth of screenings and have about \$20 worth on hand. As we already had our outfit the cost was very light in actual money. We did not have any extra help as I looked after both separator and cleaner. As near as I can tell the actual cash outlay would not be more than one-half cent per bushel.

We had a platform on skids and put our 1½ horse power engine and fanning mill on it with a light bagger. We had our grain cleaned and marketed without ever handling it. This, I consider, is very much better than putting it in the granary and cleaning it afterwards. We are through with shipping dirty grain to the elevator.

I feel sure that we saved enough on our wheat this year to pay for an outfit. I do not see how it is possible to have the grain cleaned at the elevator in the rush season and give each farmer his own screenings. Those of our neighbors who saw the outfit working were pleased with the results. It is bad enough to be growing this stuff, but it seems to be very poor business giving it away and paying the railway company for taking it to Port Arthur, then paying them more for cleaning it than it can be done for at home, to say nothing of the difference in the grades which I understand last year amounted to about 18 to 20 cents per bushel.—J. K. McL.

#### Acclimatization of Grain

It is quite commonly believed that any variety of grain when grown in a given district for a number of years, gradually becomes more and more suited to the conditions of that district. While this may be true in the case of plants which naturally cross-fertilize, such as most of the grasses and clovers, it is not true to the same extent in the case of such plants as wheat, oats and barley, except possibly where mixed varieties containing different strains are grown. In nature, acclimatization takes place as a result of natural selection. The vagaries of soil and

climate gradually weed out or weaken those strains which are less suited to survive, whereas the stronger strains increase in proportion.

Since varieties differ greatly in their ability to thrive under different conditions of moisture, temperature, physical condition of the soil, it is highly important from a practical standpoint that the farmer grow the variety which is best suited to his conditions. This variety can be located only through comparative tests of different varieties sown in adjoining plots in his district. After two or three years' careful testing, it should be possible to choose the variety which seems to give the most promise. If this variety is what is known as a pure line, by which is meant a variety composed of a single strain, it is not likely that so called acclimatization will take place to any appreciable extent. If, on the other

hand, a variety should happen to be a composite one, that is, composed of two or more strains of varying adaptabilities, it is quite possible that acclimatization may take place by the gradual increase in the proportion of plants belonging to the best adapted strain.

It was once thought that acclimatization takes place in a fairly definite manner in the case of practically all plant life, and that any variety might, in the course of time, become especially suited to the conditions under which it was being grown. That this point of view was incorrect has been clearly demonstrated during recent years, and farmers would be well advised to depend more upon comparative tests of different varieties rather than upon the time-worn theory that sorts grown in a district for many years must inevitably be superior to any new introduction.

Farmers desirous of comparing a few of the best varieties of grain of any kind are invited to communicate with the Cereal Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for advice as to how to proceed. The above institution is anxious to co-operate with farmers in different districts in this work, as it realizes that the soil and fertility conditions on a given farm may differ to a very considerable extent from the conditions under which varieties are tested at the farm at Ottawa. In other words, varieties which do not do particularly well at Ottawa might be most desirable to grow under certain conditions met with on a given farm some distance away.

Where a farmer does not wish to take the time to conduct a comparative test of different sorts on his own farm but would like to have the variety he is growing compared at the Experi-

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We've eliminated those things. We've done it at what seems to you a heavy cost per car. But each of those extra dollars saves \$5, we believe. Note what values and what prices have resulted. Note the amazing demand—the overwhelming demand—it has brought for Studebaker cars.

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It has made this concern the largest builder of quality cars in the world.

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In closed cars we offer wondrous luxury. The lining is Chase Mohair, made from the fine fleece of Angora goats. Velour would cost about one-third that, saving up to \$100 a car.

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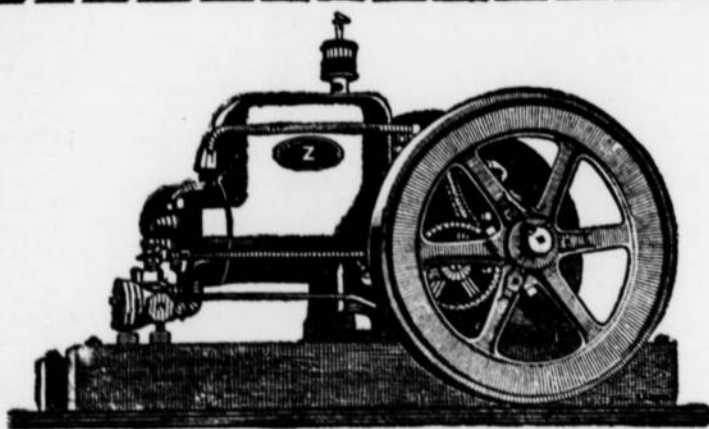


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mental Farm, at Ottawa, with the varieties grown at that institution, the Cereal Division will be glad to receive from him a one-pound sample of his seed. The sack containing this sample should bear the grower's name, the variety name, and the number of years the seed has been grown on his own farm. A report on the relative performance of the varieties sent in for this test will be sent the farmer in due time. —L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



This sheaf of Cossack alfalfa illustrates what that crop can do towards replacing the lost fibre in a soil. These thick, woody roots send their filaments to great depths, drawing moisture from levels not accessible to ordinary plants, and, after decomposing, form channels facilitating air and water movements through the soil. More alfalfa of the hardy varieties on the farms of Western Canada would mean larger wheat yields, an unfailing supply of forage of the highest quality, and an even distribution of labor throughout the farmer's busy season. This photo was contributed by Mr. Boyd, of the Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

## Claims Rust Resistance for Wheat

Olaf Skjenna, Buffalo, Alta., sends the following relative to a type of wheat he is growing, said to be identical with Golden Ball, a variety widely grown in South Africa because of its reputed resistance to rust. It resembles durum, has a large grain, and in South Africa is said to yield heavily. It is bearded, with heavy white chaff and black beards. Here are the further remarks made by the promoter of this variety:

"I have tried this wheat for the last six years and am absolutely satisfied with it. It has outyielded other wheats three to six times in very dry years. It is a new wheat here in Canada, but it has been raised in South Africa for generations. I firmly believe this wheat will be to the dry belt what Kota wheat is for the wet parts of Manitoba. As to milling quality, while not as good as Marquis, it will give a satisfactory flour."

"One of the strong points of this wheat is the stem which is filled with a white substance like the marrow of a corn stalk. This acts as a reservoir for the moisture, and when the hot winds begin to blow the wheat keeps on growing—110 degrees will not affect it. I have crossed this wheat with Red Bobs but the experiment is still in the early stages."

In three short years Alberta has become an exporting instead of importing province in respect to eggs. Last season 51,366 cases of eggs were exported, this being the net export over import of eggs. The marketing service conducted by the government has grown tremendously, the following figures being some indications: Eggs—1922, 435,000 doz.; 1921, 178,000 doz.; 1919, 77,000 doz.; 1917, 13,000 doz. Poultry—1922, 925,000 lbs.; 1921, 557,000 lbs.; 1919, 110,000 lbs., and 1917, 59,000 lbs.

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# Wisconsin--Source of Dairy Cattle

Secretary of the Winnipeg Milk Producers' Association Reports on Investigation Made of the Dairy Herds of the Badger State

**G.** W. TOVELL returned to Winnipeg, March 7, after an extensive survey of the dairy herds of Wisconsin, and the dairy districts of southern Minnesota. This is the last step in the chain of events begun by the demand of the Winnipeg Milk Producers' Association for a suspension of the 25 per cent. duty on dairy cattle from the south. It will be remembered that the Ottawa government declined to remove the duty and recommended that western farmers patronize dairy herds in the eastern provinces. True to his promise made to the association, Hon. Mr. Motherwell sent a representative of his staff to Wisconsin to make a report on the situation. The association was not satisfied with this report, and Mr. Tovell was instructed by his organization to get the facts. His remarks upon returning to Winnipeg, follows:

"I found everybody—university professors, bankers, editors, business men and farmers—all talking cows, and the state is not only producing dairy products on an enormous scale, but it is also steadily developing the business of raising and selling dairy cows. Their agricultural statisticians estimate that Wisconsin produces 10 tons of milk in every minute of the day and night throughout the entire year, and that they can export from the state 100,000 dairy cows yearly without diminishing the flow of milk. In 1923 they sold 55,000 dairy cattle, and some of them went into every state in the union, and a good many to foreign countries. I found that under Dr. Larsen, whose name is very familiar in Western Canada, a strong effort is being made to eradicate tuberculosis from the state. County after county is being added to the free areas, and today 16 counties out of the 71 are declared free from T.B. In 17 additional counties petitions have been signed asking for the area test, and of the remaining 38 counties 22 are at the present time considering asking for the area test.

"In discussing the matter with one state veterinarian, he told me that in June last he had applied 764 consecutive tests without a single re-acter, using the subcutaneous test. Cow testing associations have done splendid work in eliminating the low-producing cow, with the result that the average production for the state is very close to 5,000 pounds of milk per annum.

## Breeds

"Holsteins probably predominate in the state, with the Guernsey making a strong bid for popularity; Brown Swiss, Jerseys and Milking Shorthorns are found in more limited numbers, and in small areas scattered throughout the state. The state claims to have the premium pure-bred Holstein herds of the world. I do not know how far that is justified, but they have some wonderful herds which represent anywhere from 20 to 30 years of effort towards improvement, and they have no doubt left their general impression on the grade herds in the districts in which they are located.

## Prices

"With regard to prices I found they very closely approximate those already received by members of our association who had been enquiring for cows in that state before the Dominion livestock branch man made his trip. I cannot do better than give a table of prices of actual sales and shipments which I was able to check.

		Holstein Grades			
Date of Shipment	Nmbr.	Age	Est. Ave. Weight	Est. Ave. Production	Ave. Price on Car
Feb. 25, 1924	20	2-7	1,100-1,300	8,000 lbs.	\$ 78.37
Dec., 1923	16	3-5	1,200	8,000 lbs.	81.80
Dec., 1923	21	3-6	.....	8,500 lbs.	86.80
Feb. 1, 1924	7	3-7	1,300	10,000-12,000 lbs.	119.30 (Heavy producers)
Jan. 19, 1924	14	.....	1,200	10,000 lbs.	115.70
Jan. 16, 1924	16	Young	1,350	12,000 lbs.	123.00 (Very choice)
Feb. 25, 1924	21	3-7	1,200	10,000 lbs.	114.25
Oct. 13, 1923	21	2-7	1,100	8,000 lbs.	78.60
Feb. 29, 1924	27	2-7	1,150	8,000 lbs.	85.00
Feb. 27, 1924	24	3-6	1,250	10,500 lbs.	115.00 (Extra good)
Mar. 4, 1924	16	2-7	1,200	9,500 lbs.	106.90

"In some of these shipments there was a reasonable percentage of heifers due to freshen, possibly from two to four in a full ear load. I had the opportunity of inspecting personally several of these shipments before they were loaded.

## Purchasing Mediums

"The Extension Department of the Agricultural School of the University of Wisconsin is glad to give all assistance to purchasers, and I found their representatives remarkably well posted on where the good herds were located. Many counties also have a resident county agent, one very important part of his work being to assist purchasers. Several counties have breeders' associations with local secretaries. The major portion of his work is to keep in touch with farmers and purchasers, and to assist in making sales. Of course there are dealers and sales agents scattered all over the state, and they are all looking for business, and often arrange to buy and assemble cows on commission, the commission to be paid by the purchaser. The bankers of the state have an association designed specially to bring together the purchaser and the farmer with cows. This association has local agents. So far as I could ascertain during my brief visit, each of these purchasing mediums had its own particular advantage.

## Freight Rates

"I made a particular enquiry into the freight charges, and found that the rate on cattle in ear lots, minimum weight 22,000 pounds in a car 36 feet 7 inches and under in length, from parts in south-eastern Wisconsin to the Manitoba boundary at Emerson, is 50 cents per 100 pounds. From points further north and west, the rates would be a little less. A point that interested me is the fact that cost of feeding cows during transportation would be very light, as arrangements could be made for unloading only once for feeding. In shipping from Ontario it is necessary to unload five times. When an attendant accompanies two cars of stock free transportation both ways is provided.

## Grade Heifers

"I made some enquiry as to the prices at which grade Holstein heifers, already bred, could be obtained, and on March 5, I was offered a very choice bunch of bred heifers about two years old. Judging from the sires and dams these should develop into a bunch of very big cows with splendid production, price, \$85 per head. From another point I was offered a load of heifers, very well bred, and a good type, due to come in this spring, bred to good sires, at \$50.50 per head, loaded. These were all tested. I did not see this shipment. It was offered to me, but I did not go to inspect it. In the course of my trip I visited nine counties in Wisconsin and Minnesota. I inspected nine or ten shipments assembled, and obtained sale prices or prices asked. I personally inspected a good number of herds, paying special attention to the sires, and I obtained records of over 40 shipments, of which the ones quoted are a fair sample."

As an embargo has been declared against all shipments of live cattle from the U.S., it will not be possible for the present to draw on this source of dairy cattle. However, importations will be in order as soon as the ban is raised. Mr. Tovell will cheerfully give further information from his office in the McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

# This New "DeLaval" is a Surprise

The new De Laval Cream Separator, which has now been on the market for over a year, and of which there are more than 100,000 in use, is a surprise in many ways.

**Bigger Cream Checks.** The most pleasing surprise of this new De Laval Separator is the bigger cream check it will bring you, the fine quality of the cream it produces, its convenience and ease of handling and turning.

**Self-Centering Bowl.** Among the new features and refinements of the new De Laval is a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother, adding to its life and efficiency.

**Costs Less Butter.** And finally, you will be surprised to learn that even with its many improvements and refinements, and the fact that it has 10 per cent more capacity, this new De Laval can be purchased for approximately 20 per cent less butter than was required for the same size machine 10 years ago.

**Pays For Itself.** A new De Laval will soon pay for itself. Perhaps you are now losing the price of a new one by hand skimming, or by using a worn-out or inferior separator. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for complete information.

**De Laval Milker.** Also ask about the De Laval Milker, which soon pays for itself with a herd of 10 or more cows, and is giving wonderful satisfaction to thousands of users.



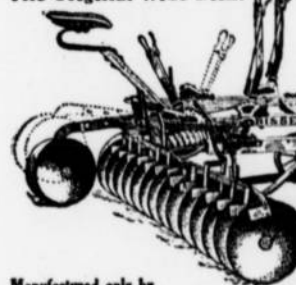
**SOLD ON EASY TERMS OR INSTALLMENTS**

See your De Laval Agent or write to your nearest De Laval office.



Send For Free Catalog  
THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD., Dept. 987  
EDMONTON  
Send Separator which Name Town Province R.F.D. No. Cows...  
VANCOUVER (check)

The Original Wide Disk.



# BISSELL WIDE DISK FOR WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS

**FLEXIBLE**—Gangs hinged at four points to fit uneven ground.

**LIGHT DRAUGHT**—Equipped with 8 sets ball bearings.

**DURABLE**—FRAME is extra heavy, well braced and strong.

**AXLES**—Heavy square steel.

**DISK PLATES**—Special shape, furnished in 12, 13, 14 ft. widths.

THE BISSELL DISK IS DIFFERENT.

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WE ALSO MAKE A NEW INTHROW DISK HARROW in 14 ft. Width.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. For Sale by all JOHN DEERE AGENTS

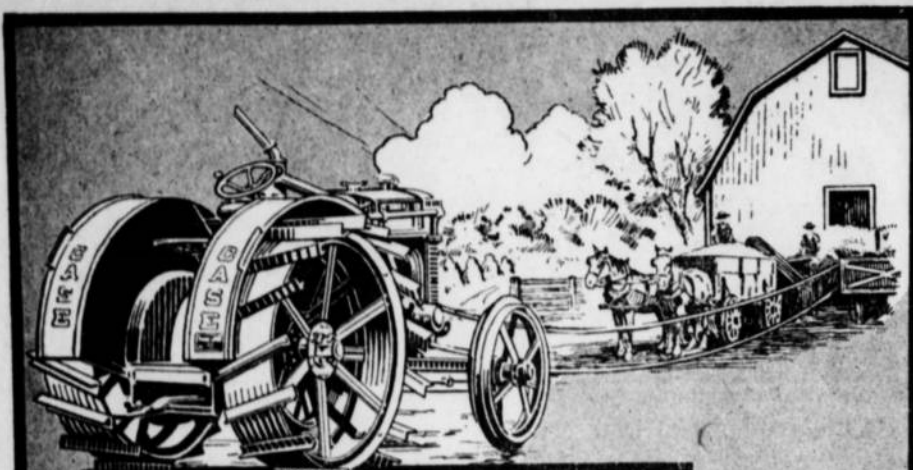
# Unload the Mortgage

With ordinary luck and your own efforts you hope to clear the mortgage and provide also for all your domestic responsibilities. But suppose you and your hard work should suddenly cease, what of the mortgage and the wife and children? Would not \$5,000, or even \$1,000 in cash, prove a godsend in such event? Let The Great-West Life carry the burden and bring the cash.

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**T**IME was when a farmer could make money by doing fair work with any kind of power and machinery.

Today—your earnings and profits are very largely governed by the quality and timeliness of your work. Therefore, *highly efficient power and machinery are essential to success.*

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With plenty of power in one compact unit, well adapted to both traction and belt work, they save labor, speed up all the work and improve its quality and timeliness.

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TRADE MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NOTE: Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

### How He Raised Selects

On January 18, R. J. Hamilton shipped a car load of 69 hogs from the Lyman Farms, at Arnaud, Man., which graded 100 per cent. select. The Guide asked Mr. Hamilton for an account of the manner in which these pigs were raised, and has been favored with the following letter:

"First, I would say that these pigs were developed very slowly. The summer and early fall ration consisted almost entirely of alfalfa pasture along with a small bit of oats and oat-chop and a bit of tankage fed at intervals.

"This method of feeding has merit I think in its cheapness. However, it does require a longer time to mature. The average age of this car of pigs was from seven and one-half to eight months. When these pigs were about four months old the grain ration was increased gradually adding all the time an increased amount of barley, the pigs at finish receiving about three-quarters barley and one-quarter oats. Alfalfa was available for the pigs the entire feeding period. We also used tankage at intervals, not however as a food, but primarily as a tonic. We have found that pigs with tankage will consume more grain and make quicker gains. As in all livestock feeding we find that it pays to use plenty of water and never to allow the pigs to be without it. There is nothing phenomenal about growing bacon pigs.

"To those attempting to produce bacon pigs for the first time I would humbly submit these points of advice gathered from our experience. Type and breed are very essential. But always remember that every Yorkshire is not a bacon producer because he has a pedigree. I would also ask you to remember that more bacon pigs are spoiled by feeding than by breeding. Bacon pigs must have exercise and plenty of protein food to properly develop. It is almost impossible to grow length desired for bacon and at the same time put on flesh.

"In bacon production I consider there are two distinct feeding periods, the first for growth in length and frame, the second for fattening and finish. During this first period of about four months, the chief food is of protein character and should be chiefly alfalfa, tankage, skimmed-milk or oats, or a combination of all of them. I personally would give them preference in the order named. The ration of the second period should consist mostly of barley or corn, while still feeding a reduced quantity of the protein food of the first period. I might add in closing that heavy feeding of skimmed-milk will spoil a bacon pig. After you have read these points, which may or may not be valuable to you, I would leave this thought with you, that experience is the best teacher."

### Stock Yards' Charges

The scale of charges at the various livestock yards was more or less of a buried question in Western Canada till revived by the conference in Winnipeg, last month, between the Dominion Livestock Commissioner and the stock yards' operators. As everyone familiar with rates in Canada knows, actual yardage charges are so low that they do not cover the cost of the services. To offset this operators are allowed to make a set profit on feed, and the upshot of the whole business is a small but reasonable profit on most yards for the owners. There never has been any effort to make charges uniform throughout the Dominion. Indeed, in view of the difference between yards as regards capital invested and costs of operation, it is not likely that a uniform charge could be put into effect which would be fair to producers and stock yards' owners all over the country.

Mr. Arkell called a conference of operators in February with a view of getting feed charges on certain yards reduced. His requests were agreed to by the operators, but they demanded an unloading charge and other changes, which in the case of western yards, and Winnipeg in particular, represents an increase that totally over-balances the reduction on feed profits.

### Increases Asked For

Operators are asking for an unloading

## GRIPPE!

Apply Minard's to throat and chest. Also inhale.

Minard's gives quick relief.

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

**All the Leather You Need at Half the Cost**

Have your Hides made up into Oak or Chrome Tanned Harness Leather, or Lace Leather, or Winter Robes at a small cost—then you'll be able to supply the material for the harness and other leather goods you need—and save over half the cost.

Write for booklet (G), stating what Hides you have, and we'll give you full particulars.

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Ship to our nearest branch and save express charges

**Dominion Creameries Ltd.**

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BOT AND WORM REMOVER

### One Dose

will rid your horse of Bots and Worms, this is our guarantee.

**Endorsed and Used by Leading Stock Men**

Don't wait till your horse gets run down—Give him a dose of A SUB-SHOT now.

**SAVE FEED**—rid your horse of Bots and Worms and he will get more nourishment from less feed.

If your dealer can't supply you write us direct for \$3 or \$5 package complete, or capsules only \$2 per doz., by mail, postpaid or C.O.D.

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**Cattle Labels**  
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

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421 Main Street, Winnipeg

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The RAMSAY Co. Dept. 273 Bank St. 187 OTTAWA, ONT.

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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## HART NEW MODEL

Takes Less Than Half The Power Usually Required.

Feeds faster and more evenly. Takes less power.

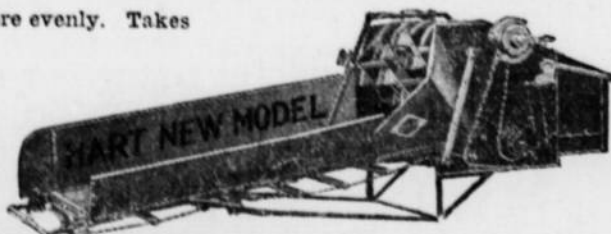
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Investigate the Adjustable Feeding Throat, the Variable Speed Control, the Adjustable Retarder. Furnished with either 9-foot or 14-foot carrier for any size or make of separator, new or old. Ask for 1924 catalog—free on request.



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WINNIPEG REGINA EDMONTON NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Manufactured by HART GRAIN WEIGHER CO., PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.





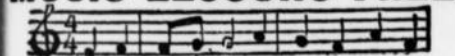
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If you are troubled with pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, itching and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

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You can read music like this quickly in your home. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used. AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

## Women! Dye Old Things New

Sweaters Waists Draperies  
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### Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

## Infantile Paralysis

left this child a cripple. Her father's letter and these pictures tell the happy result:

"Infantile Paralysis caused our daughter Wanda to walk on her toes. McLain Sanitarium corrected her deformity. She now walks with heels and bottoms of feet flat on the floor. We are more than pleased with the result of her treatment and cheerfully recommend McLain's to all cripples." STANLEY PAWLAK, R. 7, Box 39, Cadiz, Ohio.

### For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc.; especially as found in children and young adults.

Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References," sent FREE. Write today.

McLAIN  
Orthopedic Sanitarium  
820 Aubert Avenue  
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charge of one dollar per car, something entirely new. They are also asking for a reduction in the maximum weight of calves from 600 to 400 lbs., and a uniform yardage charge of 15c on calves in place of the present scale of 15c at Winnipeg, 10c at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, and 20c at Calgary and Edmonton.

The matter was thoroughly threshed out at the meeting of the Manitoba Livestock Board, at Brandon, March 7. Mr. Arkell, stated that according to the statements filed by stock yards' owners no Canadian stock yards made a profit of over 6 per cent. last year, and the average was considerably lower. Canadian yards did not increase prices during the war, he said, when American yards made heavy increases, and a comparison at the present time would show Canadian rates to be much lower.

The producers case found a champion in C. Rice-Jones, of the U.G.G. He urged that the Winnipeg stock yards had never asked for an increase and were satisfied with the present scale of charges. He demonstrated that the proposed revisions meant a very definite increase which would have to be borne by producers, and that the industry was in no shape to bear the imposition. So far as Winnipeg is concerned, the reduction in feed charges amounted to a nickel a bale on hay. Exporting firms who have to hold cattle longest on the stockyards are not complaining about charges on hay, even though they do look high, Mr. Rice-Jones went on to say. At the present time hay was better value than chop, because at least it was of good quality. In his opinion stock yards should all be owned by the railroads and operated as public utilities.

Mr. Arkell assured the Livestock Board that his recommendations had not been passed to the minister yet, and there was still time to consider the protest against the proposed changes.

## Hog Grading Regulations

Continued from Page 8

The desirable weights for Wiltshire sides are from 55-65 pounds, thus the weights of select bacon hogs from 170-220 pounds approximates the requirements necessary to meet the demands of the British market. In Eastern Canada, where a large proportion of the hogs are sold on an off-car basis, the weights which will be considered as standard will be the 170-220 pounds, but for those sold fed and watered and for the bulk of the hogs sold in Western Canada, where the fed and watered basis prevails, the weights will be commonly considered to be 180-230 pounds. Farmers throughout the whole of Canada should in the future aim at having their select bacon hogs weigh from 180-230 pounds at country points.

"The weights of the thick smooth class have been left the same as at present except that in line with the principal of making a difference between off car weights and fed and watered weights, the fed and watered basis has been advanced ten pounds on the minimum and maximum weights. Those hogs of select bacon type over 160 pounds and under the new minimum weights of the select bacon class that now go into select bacon will in the future be classed as thick smooth. Maximum weights of thick smooth have not been advanced to that of select bacon hogs, because it was concluded that the inclusion of the heavier fatter hogs in this grade which would be necessary if the maximum weights of the two classes were made the same would tend to deteriorate the quality of this class and lower their commercial value."

### Cow Arithmetic

The American cow-testing association recently worked out the following problem in cow arithmetic:

"I am not strong on arithmetic," said the cow, "but I can add to the bank account of the man who owns me; I can subtract from the principal of his mortgage; I can multiply his chances for success; I can divide his cares and worries; I can give more interest to his work; I can discount his chances for loss."

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Make this free test. Combat the film



This is how countless people get the whiter teeth you admire. They combat the film that makes teeth cloudy. Millions do it daily. And so will you when you make this test and see what it means to your teeth.

### It hides the luster

Film is that viscous coat you feel. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it, so much of it remains. Soon it becomes discolored, then forms dingy coats. That is how teeth lose their beauty.

Film also ruins teeth. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

### PROTECT THE ENAMEL

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

Now advised by leading dentists the world over

Few escape such troubles when they brush teeth in the old ways.

Dental science has now found two ways to fight that film. One disintegrates the film, one removes it without harmful scouring.

Able authorities have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent. Leading dentists everywhere advise it. Now careful people of some 50 nations use it every day.

### Watch it act

Pepsodent also multiplies the tooth-protecting agents in saliva. Every use brings these combined results which mean so much to people.

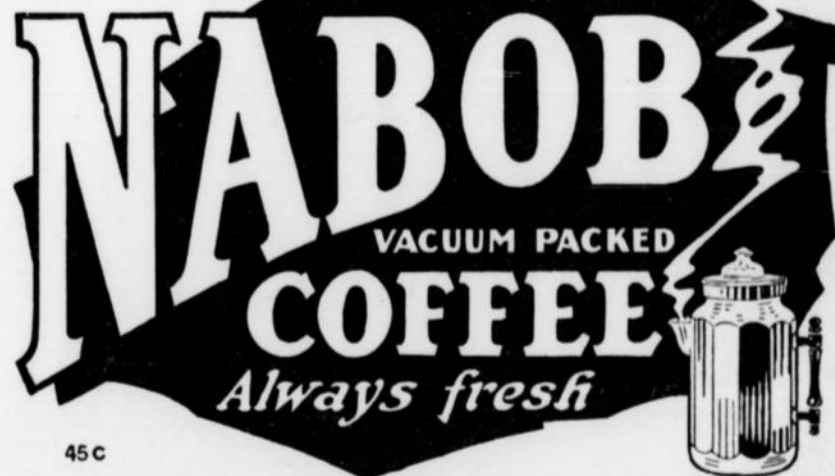
Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

You will always be glad that you made this test. Cut out coupon now.

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THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,  
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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family



45C

## Strawberries, Raspberries, Plums and Cherries

Last year The Guide distributed among its readers a large quantity of apple trees, plum trees, cherry trees, strawberry and raspberry plants and flowers, all of varieties hardy on the prairies. So well was the service received and appreciated, that The Guide has decided to make another distribution this spring. Great interest in fruit growing is being taken all over the country since it has become realized that we can grow a large portion of our own fruit requirements on the prairie farms. The Guide nursery stock was produced in this country. It is hardy. It will grow. It will produce fruit in abundance. Descriptive catalog with prices lower than offered elsewhere has been prepared and will be mailed upon request. There is but a limited quantity of this nursery stock. We know that it will not begin to supply the demand, but we shall accept orders as they are received until the supply is exhausted. If you want fruit in your garden at the lowest possible cost, send your name and address and get a copy of our fruit catalog.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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## Indigestion

The most discouraging feature of nervous indigestion is the fact that it does not tend to right itself.

The nerves continue to grow weaker and weaker because the digestive system is not supplying proper nourishment and the digestive system fails for lack of nerve force.

The nerves must be restored by some other means and this is where DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD comes to the rescue.

It revitalizes the wasted nerves and builds up the nervous energy which is essential to the healthful working of the digestive system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been increased to 60c. the box now contains 60 pills instead of 50 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are 35c. for 35 pills, instead of 25c. for 25 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

**New Box 60 Pills 60 cts.**



## SOILVITA

### The Grain Growers' Friend

It promotes Rapid, Healthy Growth, Increases the Yield, Hastens Maturity, and helps RESIST RUST.

**SOILVITA** is a combined culture (Bacteria) which produces plant food, thus promoting healthy, rapid growth and consequent early maturity.

**SOILVITA** is not a fad. It is a scientific application of the most wonderful discovery in plant life research.

**SOILVITA** has been tested and is recommended by users to do all we claim for it, by grain growers who tried it under actual field conditions for several years.

### Manitoba's Premier Grain Grower Uses

## SOILVITA

Mr. Sam Larcombe, who won the sweepstakes at the "Soil Products Show" of Manitoba, 1923, used "Soilvita," and writes us regarding its use, in part, as follows:

"I then threshed carefully by hand Marquis wheat, and three new varieties of my own, yielding from 16 to 18 per cent. in favor of 'Soilvita' treatment. Oats from 22 to 24, and Barley from 18 to 20 per cent."

"I have found the field grains treated to be plumper and weighed more to the measured bushel generally; it all ripened from four to six days earlier. I also used it on corn, peas, beans and potatoes. Potatoes giving from 14 to 18 per cent. in favor of 'Soilvita' treatment; peas and beans, after ripening, 16 to 20, and corn in stock from 22 to 26. In grass the difference was more pronounced."

"I look for a great future for your 'Soilvita.'"

### SOILVITA Helps Resist Rust

Rust is a disease. Strong, healthy plants have a greater resistant power, and it was successfully proven through Mr. Larcombe's experience that "SOILVITA" helps resist rust. Mr. Larcombe raised prize-winning crops in the centre of a rust-infected district.

#### HOW TO USE "SOILVITA"

"Soilvita" comes in liquid form ready for use. Use it as received, by sprinkling in the same way as you treat seed for smut.

#### COST PER ACRE

One gallon of "Soilvita" will treat sufficient grain to sow four acres; figured in barrel quantities, cost per acre would be 30c.

#### PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG:

5 Gallons	\$ 10.00	1 Barrel, approximately	25
10 Gallons	\$17.50	Gallons	\$30.00
Barrels, approximately 44 Gallons			\$50.00

#### USE THIS ORDER FORM

SOILVITA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg.

Please ship to \_\_\_\_\_ (Name)

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Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ "Soilvita" for which

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in payment.

All orders for less than \$10 must be accompanied with Money Order in full, and shipping charges will be prepaid. Orders \$10 or over must be accompanied by Money Order for 25 per cent. of amount; balance C.O.D. If cash accompanies order in full, we will prepay freight to your station. Send cash in full and save freight.

## In a Manitoba Berry Patch

By A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man.

SOME people claim for the apple first place in the list of popular fruits: I don't wish to quarrel with the apple, but, for myself, I favor the strawberry. It is true it attains its ripe deliciousness at a time when there are no apples, except those which are greener than the ones we ate as boys, but, apple or no apple, I am a strawberry fan. What was said of this fruit so long ago is still true: "Doubtless God could have a better berry than the strawberry, but, doubtless, God never did." And strawberries can be grown in this part of Canada's great white waste, and they are being grown. And the strawberries which are being grown here live up in every way to the high tradition of their fore-fathers, and easily surpass in quality those which we import in such quantities year by year. Though I have only grown them a few seasons my experience justifies me in saying that if grown for family use they will provide luscious berries from July until late fall in most years; and when grown as a commercial crop, the supply does not begin to equal the demand even when the fruit is sold at a price which would satisfy the rosiest dreams of a B.C. berry grower.

#### In Spite of Drought

Last year we had a very dry summer here, not one good rain from spring until fall, and just a fair shower as the berries began to ripen. Though both Nature and man failed them—for I have no irrigation facilities—and in spite of a minimum of attention, my berry patch yielded, in fruit we sold, at the rate of \$650 per acre, besides supplying ourselves with berries for both preserving and table use.

I grow the Dakota, Senator Dunlap and Progressive. The first two are July bearers, and the last named is an Ever-bearer. The Dakota is the finest flavored berry of these three, though only of medium size. It is the extreme of hardiness, and bears very heavily. The Progressive ranks next for flavor and is of good size, while the Dunlap is very much inferior in flavor to either, though a larger berry.

With me the Progressives give splendid results. We had an early, heavy snowfall on September 12 last fall, which completely covered my plants with a white blanket several inches thick. Thinking this might not be to the liking of the ripe berries, I sallied forth soon after the snow ceased falling, and picked a fair number of perfectly good berries right out of the snow—surely an unusual experience. And this snow, so far from injuring the plants or berries served as a protection against the hard frost which followed, and in the fine weather later on the fruit actually increased in size and quantity, and the blooms persisted until on to the end of October, even after the fruits themselves had repeatedly frozen.

#### Mulching

I find it is always best to mulch strawberries for winter. Last winter I used straw, but this winter I am using corn stalks and bean tops, which may be more satisfactory as bringing fewer weed seeds with them. The best time to apply the mulch is when the ground is frozen hard enough to hold up the wagon, and it may be left on in the spring until the new growth begins to turn yellow. A better yield and better berries are obtained if no more than two crops are taken from a patch. Plants for the new patch are easily obtained each spring by digging up the young plants formed the previous season. If the blossoms are kept picked off these for the first season of their growth, weeds kept down, and good cultivation given, they should be in good condition to bear their fruit the following summer.

When digging plants for setting out, I put a couple of inches of water in the bottom of an old boiler and stand the plants in this as I dig them. This permits them to get a good drink before being planted, and if taken right from the water and put into the ground before drying off, an almost perfect stand of plants should be secured without further use of water. I use the wheel hoe immediately after planting and then every few days until strong

## Mother!

Baby's Best Laxative is  
"California Fig Syrup"



When baby is constipated, has wind-colic, feverish breath, coated-tongue, or diarrhoea, a half-teaspoonful of genuine "California Fig Syrup" promptly moves the poisons, gases, bile, souring food and waste right out. Never cramps or overacts. Babies love its delicious taste.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup," which has full directions for infants in arms, and children of all ages, plainly printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

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growth is being made when it is not so necessary to cultivate so frequently. Care must be taken to plant the strawberry at just the right depth, and to pack the earth firmly around the roots. When well packed in the leaves will pull off the plant before the plant will pull out of the ground.

Of raspberries I have four varieties: Miller, Herbert, Ohta and Latham. Of these Miller ripens the earliest, and though not yielding as heavily as the others, the berries are of fair size and very good quality. The Herbert has been my heaviest yielder so far, and is in quality, as in quantity, supreme. It is said to be less hardy than the others, though to-date with me it has suffered no injury in the winter. Ohta and Latham are both very large berries and bear well. Both are in the front rank as regards hardiness, yield and quality of fruit. Latham is a late berry. So far I have not given my raspberries any winter protection, though I think a fall mulch of rotted manure would be an advantage to them.

#### Success With Melons

One of my greatest delights has been growing musk-melons. Having eaten California musk-melons in California, and Manitoba grown musk-melons in Manitoba, I am perfectly satisfied that the Manitoba melon equals, if it does not indeed surpass, in flavor it's California relative. Best results are undoubtedly obtained when these are grown under glass, but I have had very satisfactory results from out-door planting, giving no more attention than is ordinarily given cucumbers. I have planted on both heavy clay and light loam soils with almost equally good results, but shelter from winds is one of the first essentials with melons as with fruits. I like best the Early Knight, a medium sized, green-fleshed melon of rich spicy flavor, but Page's Early and Paul Rose, salmon fleshed melons, are nearly as good. Melons should not be pulled until they separate readily from the vine as not until they will do that are they fully ripe.



## The Man on the Land

By John Kennedy

Mr. Parker, secretary of the Board of Trade, Winnipeg, stated, as quoted in the Free Press, a few days ago, that it was no use bringing immigrants to this country at this time as they would not stay, but in a year or two they would leave for the United States. Now this statement is in accordance with the facts, and no doubt the most serious problem we have on our hands today is to keep the man on the land.

Surely there is no doubt in any man's mind that there is an under-lying cause for this most serious state of affairs, and there can be no doubt in any man's mind that until we learn and realize the cause we will not be able to deal in an effective way with the matter.

I suppose that just lately a hundred-and-one suggestions have been offered to solve the problem, but none that have been offered will have the effect. We all know that it is not the fault of the country. We should know, if we do not know, that there is no better country under the sun, but we notice that the question of taxation is uppermost

in most men's minds, and it is not to be wondered at when we find we are not able, in most cases, to pay, and more particularly is this the case with agriculture.

Now, we will find in looking deeper into this matter of taxation that it is not the direct or visible tax that is driving the people off the land, but the invisible, indirect tax that takes such a toll from our earnings, let it be farmer or laborer; that keeps our nose so close to the grindstone that we are not able to see the legalized robber at work day and night, taking at least one-third of our earnings, and we have to live and pay the direct tax out of what is left after the robber has taken his share.

I often wonder if it is possible that there are many people who do not realize that the above statements are in accordance with the facts. If there should be, then we have a great contract on our hands to get the people to realize that such is the case, and until the people do realize that the above statements are in accordance with the facts we will not be able to solve the problem until the common people realize this awful truth, that when you pay out a dollar for any necessity of life you pay about one-third, or more, in indirect tax, and you get about two-thirds, or less, than a dollar's worth of goods, and after that toll is paid, we then have to pay the direct or visible tax, and in most cases there is not sufficient left to meet the demand. As long as this situation exists there will be no improvement in economic matters.

Of course, we are told that we cannot finance without a tariff for revenue, and we are told, and will be told, that the country will go to the bew-wows if the system of protection is interfered with. Well, I would say that we have tried this system of protection, or tariff, for over forty years, and we have the results. They are not hard to see—the men leaving the land while at the same time we are building millionaires, most of whom are not living in Canada.

They are welcome sounds, those rumblings from Ottawa, whereby we are given to understand that there will be substantial reductions in the protective tariff, steering to a tariff for revenue only, and it is much to the credit of the Progressive movement. When we get these reductions we will find that we can afford to go farther until we reach a free trade basis with the United States and Great Britain. Then we will not need to spend money on an immigration policy for the reason that when we have abolished indirect taxation, that is the system of protection or tariffs, and resorted to direct taxation of all values of all natural resources, taking the rental value of natural resources into the public treasury for the benefit of the people who created those values, then our tax bills in the main will gradually disappear; then the man will be able to remain on the land and that is all that is necessary to keep the business of this country in a sound financial position. Immigration then will take care of itself and will need no boosters in foreign lands.

No doubt it will be contended that such an action would be impossible and out of all reason until the Americans are ready to meet us in such reductions. To that I would say, let us start on a moderate scale. It is up to us to lead the way. It is folly for us to show fight in the matter of trade. We are the small body under many handicaps. They are the large body with many economic and geographical advantages, with a stretch of territory reaching from north to south which places them under different zones.

America will soon be the best market in the world for our hard wheat, owing to the fact that they are the greatest producers of soft wheat in the world, and for that reason our hard wheat is worth more money to them than it is to any other people in the world.

Without free trade in cattle the cattle business will never be what it ought to be or what it might be.

If Western Canada is to prosper we must have better trade relations with the United States and with Great Britain.

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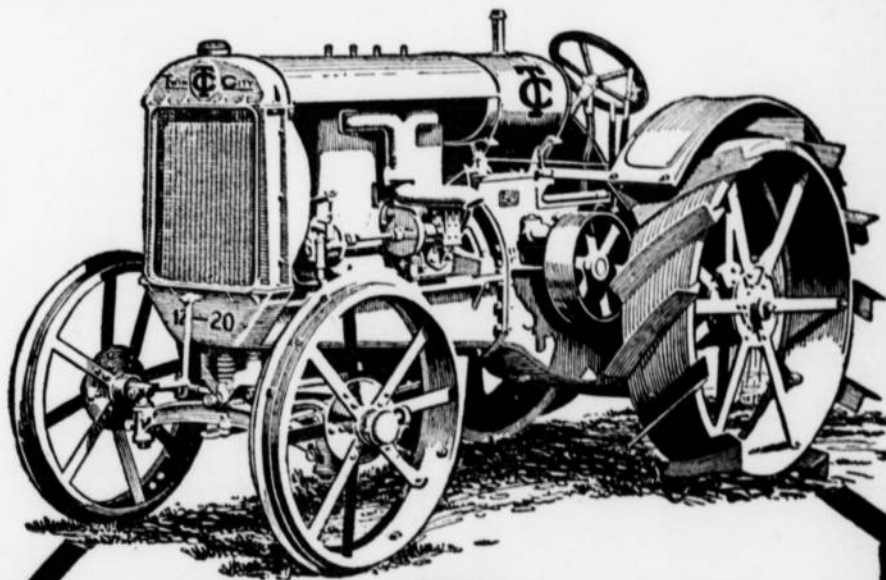
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## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse  
in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### One Parliament for the West

The Editor.—I trust you will give this letter publicity in The Guide. Your editorial of February 13, under Civil Service Reform, in my opinion is luke warm. Why not come out boldly and express fearlessly what you and every western farmer must think, that it's time to start housekeeping on our own, and let Ottawa and the East enjoy their orgy of squander and pay for it amongst themselves?

Do you or any man really imagine that the civil service alone is tainted with this criminal waste of public funds?

Have we to wait while another million or more money is to be spent to find a means of cutting down expenses? Put the whole show on a business footing; if the manager does not make good fire him. There are able and competent men who could operate the departments on a business footing.

Let's set up one parliament for the West, and one only, for as many western provinces as care to join. We have had our lesson in Dominion and provincial squander and party politics.

Why pay ten outfits to do the work of one? This criminal waste has us where we are. Does any man believe that we get better service by having some half score of governments in this country, squabbling, arguing, and squandering our hard earned money?

I know scores of farmers in the West who cannot afford to decently clothe themselves and their families, owing to this criminal waste of public funds—causing us to pay double the cost of what we buy, and sell our products at less than cost of production. It's bankruptcy pure and simple staring every one of us in the face.

I'd like to hear the opinion of some of your numerous readers on this vital question.—T. J. Geernaert, East Anglia.

### For The Pool

The Editor.—Puzzle: What is the difference between some farmers and gophers? Answer: The gopher takes poison in with his mouth; the farmer with his ears and eyes.

What was the gopher doing when he ate the poisoned bait? He was trying to get feed and provide for his family and to protect them from the cold in the winter. The farmer has been trying to do the same; will he succeed or will he lose all and go down like the gopher?

Be men! Join the pool! You have nothing to lose and all to gain.—K. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask.

### Wheat Pool Contract

The Editor.—In the issue of The Guide of January 30, Mr. Plotkins, in his letter headed Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, states that it seems useless to debate the wheat pool any longer. Why, he does not state. Then he goes on to mention amendments to the articles of the association regarding election of directors.

I believe Mr. Plotkins is jumping too far ahead. We will not need any directors unless we have a pool, and we will never have a pool unless the progress changes.

In the same issue of The Guide, Walter Baynes has a fair opinion, but states that time and space will not permit to go into the whys and wherefores.

That is the point. Why? Why are the contracts not being signed?

To my sorrow I find that Clause No. 16, does not appear definite enough to the people, and if it was amended so as to state definitely that an advance of at least 50 per cent. of the price of the wheat at the time of delivery would be made to the grower at the time of delivery of wheat to the association by the grower the signing of contracts would be over with great success.

I believe it is the duty of the farmers of Saskatchewan to petition the directors by signed petitions to have this clause so amended.

Though the contract was drawn by a good firm of solicitors, that is not saying that the farmers cannot have it amended. It is for the farmers to unite, not the solicitors, therefore it must be drawn so as to give the farmer clearly to understand that they will (at the time of the delivery of their wheat) be able to get an advance sufficient to provide them with clothes, fuel, and grub, for the coming winter at least, otherwise they cannot abide by it.

If it were for the solicitors to unite they would see that it would be drawn so that they could stay by it. Why can't we?

We must of course bear in mind that it must be binding, but that is not saying that it cannot be definite and bearable.—R. F. Beilhartz, Bateman.

### Imperial Preferential Trade

The Editor.—I quite agree with Premier Massey, of New Zealand, "that failure to carry out the promise of preference would be a slap in the face to British sentiment throughout the Empire, and the harm it would do would last for many a day," and this appears to be the sentiment of the rest of the premiers who attended the Imperial conference; though I am not quite sure that Mr. King is quite so pronounced in his view as are the other premiers. I am disappointed at the stand The Guide takes on the preferential trade question

which has been advocated by most of the leading statesmen of our colonies for some years. I should have thought that a solemn promise made to the overseas premiers by the Baldwin government should in all fairness be binding irrespective of parties, and it seems a farce to call an Imperial conference, and for the premiers from all parts of the Empire to attend and to agree to certain fiscal and other changes in policy, that they agree would be of mutual benefit, and then to have it all squashed just because of a change of government. A promise should be in honor binding. "An Englishman's word is as good as his bond," and the Baldwin government had a working majority before the late election, and that should have given them a mandate to alter even the fiscal laws of England. Of the three parties, Mr. Baldwin's program of protection is about the only feasible remedy that has been offered to relieve the unemployment and distress in England, and a number of manufacturing firms have pledged themselves to employ thousands of additional hands if that program is carried out. I enclose letters written to the British Weekly, a strong Liberal paper, expressing the views of some of the Liberal non-conformists, subscribers to that paper. Since I left England nearly 30 years ago, there has been a great change in public sentiment, and numbers who were at one time opposed to protection in any form are now in favor of it. Conditions have changed since the war, and people are getting tired of a one-sided free trade, and think that it would be better to have closer trade relations with our own overseas dependencies who could supply England with all she needs in the shape of raw material and food supplies, and the money would circulate within the Empire. This would be better than waiting for the recovery of the war ruined countries of Europe to resume their pre-war trade with England. But the Labor party appear to be very anxious to open up trade with Soviet Russia, and I suppose they would sooner have dealings with Reds than with their own loyal fellow countrymen over the seas. I am aware that you advocate Free Trade for Canada, and that it would especially benefit the West. That policy might be all right for this country as the conditions are somewhat different from England, and it would be only fair and natural to have free trade with the Old Country, especially as so much English capital has been invested here, and had so much to do with developing this great country. But since the United States have raised the tariff wall so high against our produce, it does not seem fair to admit their goods without a heavy duty. It's only too evident that the western farmers are suffering from too dear agricultural machinery, etc., and whether free trade in machinery would be a remedy I know not, but quite possibly the great machine firms in Canada and the States would combine to still keep prices up.—An Old Country Farmer.

### Did The Horseman Do Right?

The Editor.—Heretofore we have been enabled to get the advice of Mr. Musselman in our economic difficulties, he for some time conducting a study of political economy in our local press. Having raised himself by his own abilities to a higher sphere, I hope this void may be filled by some of your well versed readers, whose help I seek.

"I lived" said my enquirer, "on 49th Avenue. To my neighbor Sam, who lived across the road, I applied for some cattle and this conversation ensued":

"Sam, I wish to buy a couple of steers for my larder."

"I can suit you right down to the ground. I have the finest in the land," was his reply.

"Yes, I know, Sam, but what is the price?"

"Why, \$50 a head, and you take your pick."

"That's all right," I replied, "but look here Sam, I have no money."

"No money, ha! ha! Well, what have you got?"

"Horses."

"How much do you put on the brown three-year-old mare?"

"\$150."

"I'll give you three steers for her."

"Done."

"This," said my enquirer, "is the home market, the best market. No money, no commission, no freight, no shrinkage or dockage, no time or cost lost in marketing, no market fees, no waiting account sales, no draft and no cheque revenue stamps, no weigh fees, no insurance."

"The following morning," he continues, "I led over my brown filly, and meeting Sam at his gate, he said:

"Do you know, neighbor, I am a protectionist, and that every critter that comes on this place must pay 20 per cent duty. I want \$30 to boot on this deal."

"Oh! That's all right, Sam, I'll pay your duty. I too am a protectionist and want a 20 per cent duty on your cattle."

The question for solution is: Did the horseman do right, or should he have paid the \$30 duty? I would be obliged as a subscriber to see this discussed by some of your very able correspondents.—Wm. L. Ramsay, Bladworth, Sask.



# The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XXIV

### Bowyer's Hour

AS Bowyer came back into the room Molly ran to her father, as if to shield him. The very presence of the man seemed to throw the old factor into the extremity of terror. He was trembling from head to foot, and looked utterly helpless and pathetic as he cowered before his persecutor.

Bowyer looked the incarnation of insolence and triumph as he stood in the doorway, red-faced, red-haired, like some sleek fox that has put off its habitual cunning because it is at last secure from danger.

His vicious eyes fixed themselves upon the girl's face as she fastened back the hair that hung about her. He stood before her, mocking, and yet with an undercurrent of determination that the girl sensed, and knew she would require all her wits to combat.

"That brute was rough with you," said Bowyer. "But I guess you gave him better than he gave you. I guess he got what he deserved. I told them you weren't to come to any harm. Well, McDonald, they didn't use you too rough, eh?"

"We were brought here by force and violence," said Molly defiantly. "Are we to be kept here in the same way?"

"You are, my dear," jeered Bowyer. "You've got a little lesson to learn about law in this country. You were going to have me whipped, eh?"

"And I would still, and will!" she flamed out. "Let us go immediately!"

"By George, you're splendid when you look like that!" said Bowyer, breathing thickly. Molly realized her mistake; her anger only added fuel to his passion. She tried to compose herself.

Suddenly he stepped forward and took her hands in his. "Molly—listen to me now," he said. "Listen quietly. I'm not going to hurt you. I did what I did because I wanted you. I love you. I've got to have you, Molly. But I want you to love me. Let's forget it all. What'd you say, Molly? Did you ever think of what I've got to offer you?"

She tried to draw her hands away, but he held them tightly, and, remembering her resolution, she stood with them passive in his own.

"What's your answer, Molly?" asked Bowyer.

"Never!" she cried. "You knew that! Did you think I was going to change because you had had me kidnapped and inflicted this outrage upon me?"

Bowyer turned toward the factor. "Maybe she'll obey you, McDonald," he said, softly; and something in his tone arrested the girl's attention.

Bowyer was threatening, not pleading, and McDonald was grey with fear. He leaped up. "Molly, he means it!" he screamed. "We can't escape him. He'll get you as he's got me. Molly, say 'yes' to him, because he's won. He'll get what he wants, anyway. And it's no shame to see when you're beaten, and to give way."

The sight of the trembling old man swept away all the girl's resolve. Her loathing for their persecutor drove her to frenzy. She tore her hands from Bowyer's, ran behind the divan, and snatched up a rifle that stood there. She raised the stock above her head with both hands.

"If you touch me again I'll kill you!" she cried.

Bowyer looked at the factor. "Then I'll tell her what I know," he said. "For years I've stood by you and shielded you—"

The factor's hands went up as if he were warding off a blow, and there was the mute appeal of a whipped dog in his eyes. Bowyer went on:

"For years I've protected you from the law. Now I've done with you."

"You can tell me, Tom Bowyer!" cried Molly.

He swung toward her. "I'll tell you then," he roared. "Your father's a murderer. He's been wanted by the police these twenty years and more, and he's still wanted. The police don't

forget. I knew it from the first. He came to me and asked my help after he'd murdered a man in a common brawl. He wanted to give himself up. I told him not to. I got him his job at the portage, where he'd be secure. I've stood by him, been his friend, protected him. But I'll protect him no more."

He wheeled upon the factor. "Now speak to her again!" he shouted.

"You're her father!" There was intense mockery in his tone. "She'll obey you. Ask her if she wants you to swing in the jail-yard at Yorkton, while she's on her honeymoon with Will Carruthers!"

His brutality seemed to strike down the last spark of McDonald's manhood. With a whimpering cry the factor dropped to his knees and hid his face in his hands. Molly let the rifle fall and shrank back against the wall. A cry broke from her lips.

"It isn't true, father!" she begged, fixing her eyes in terror upon the factor's. "Tell him it isn't true. You

didn't kill that man who insulted my mother! And, if you did, you did it to protect her. Tell him it's a lie!"

The factor's whimpering moans were all her answer. They ceased, and for a full minute there was not the least sound in the room. Slowly Molly raised her head, and the look that had come into her eyes at last was one that Bowyer had seen in the eyes of many men and women before. He knew that the time of his triumph had come.

"Unless I marry you, Tom Bowyer," said Molly, "you will betray my father, who trusted you?"

"I'll give him up to justice," Bowyer

## How About the Price?

### A Message on Two Important Factors Which Control the Prices at Which Farm Machines Can Be Sold

People as a rule do not argue much about the price of things desired for the pleasures of life, but when it comes to necessary expenses they are very cold-blooded in their reasoning. We complain about the price of necessities but not about the price of luxuries.

Read these facts about farm machine

prices. They may throw a different light on this matter. You are anxious to know the manufacturer's problem and to understand why prices of farm machines are at present levels. With this thought in mind we call your attention to two factors which control the prices at which farm machines and implements can be sold.

#### 1. COSTS OF RAW MATERIALS AND LABOR—

This factor represents the principal item in the cost of manufacture. It is beyond the control of both manufacturer and farmer.

#### 2. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION—

This depends entirely upon the demand for implements and is within the control of the farmer alone.

#### Let's Take Up the First Factor

For the material that goes into farm machines, manufacturers are now paying more than double what they paid in 1914.

OAK LUMBER . . . . .	2 times as high as in 1914
POLE STOCK . . . . .	2½ times as high as in 1914
PINE CRATING . . . . .	1½ times as high as in 1914
STEEL BARS . . . . .	2 times as high as in 1914
SOFT CENTER PLOW STEEL . . . . .	2 times as high as in 1914
COLD ROLLED STEEL . . . . .	2 times as high as in 1914
PIG IRON . . . . .	1½ times as high as in 1914
COKE . . . . .	2½ times as high as in 1914
COTTON DUCK . . . . .	2½ times as high as in 1914

And LABOR, which is a large item in all manufacturing costs, is more than double what it was in 1914.

With material and labor averaging about twice as high as in 1914, it would be fair to assume that equipment made of these elements should cost the farmer twice what he paid in 1914; but when you consider also the big increase in freight, the decrease in volume, and the many improvements in 1924 models over 1914 models, you will understand 1924 price levels and appreciate that farm machines might well be even higher in price.

#### Now Consider the Second Factor

Volume of production has a very decided effect on the cost of production. When the volume is large, costs are low; when the volume is small, costs go up. The volume of production depends on demand, and this demand is entirely within your control.

The drastic reduction in the number of machines made for 1923 is evidenced by the sales figures. On

a group of the leading machines required by every grain farmer, we find that in 1923 only about one-third as many machines were sold as in 1914. There



The seesaw picture above shows the effect the farmer has on manufacturing costs when he fails to buy his normal requirements. Production goes down and manufacturing costs go up.

was a decline of 66 per cent in the volume of farm machines for 1922 from that of 1920.

The result has been abnormally high manufacturing costs and heavy losses. The manufacturers have been caught between two fires. They have had to meet the great rises in costs while going through the greatest decline in demand they have faced in their entire history.

In spite of these handicaps, the farm machine manufacturers are doing all in their power to render best service to the farmer. In spite of high material and labor costs, and low production, we have held prices down.

**The Farmer Pays Less Money, Pound for Pound, for the Machines that Do His Work than He Pays for Any Other Similar Manufactured Article He Buys.**

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

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HAMILTON

CANADA



shouted. "I'll fight with what weapons I've got. My God, Molly, isn't it all part of the game? Wouldn't any man who was a man fight for what he wanted most of all in the world? If you don't give up, I swear he'll hang. You know what Canadian law is. I swear to you I'll have him hanged in Yorkton inside of six months if you don't agree to what I'm asking of you. It isn't as if you and Will Caruthers were engaged now," he went on, brutally.

"And if I do agree?" asked Molly, shuddering.

The sudden glance of hope in the factor's eyes went to her heart. But McDonald crushed under his servitude, had a flicker of manhood after all.

"Don't do it, Molly, lass!" he shouted. "I'll hang!" He turned upon Bowyer. "I'll hang!" he shouted; and then his voice broke into a whisper.

"Shut up, you old fool!" said Bowyer, contemptuously. "If you agree, Molly," he said, "the past will all be forgotten. I swear it will. I love you, and I'll be true to you. I'll give you

everything you want, and I'll make McDonald a home as long as he lives. Damn it! You look as if I was asking something awful of you! What's the matter with me? Ain't I good enough for you?"

Another silence followed. The factor's eyes were fixed on Molly's, and they seemed to contain all that there was of life in the white face, drawn like a death-mask, and set in innumerable, graven lines.

"Let me think!" cried the girl, pressing her hands to her eyes to shut that picture out.

And she thought with all the energy at her command. Will was gone out of her life. That left her nothing. She did not believe that the law would hang her father, but at least it would imprison him until he died. And she knew that his awful fear was hardly at all of death.

It was of the grave beneath the tamaracks, by which his own would never be dug; it was the impending fall of that blow which he had shrunk from all those years.

She looked up, to see Bowyer's red

face peering into her own. She shivered, as if with mortal cold.

"I'll marry you," she said.

That slow smile that spread over Bowyer's face was indescribable. He turned to McDonald. "Well, that's settled at last," he said, rubbing his hands together in gloating self-satisfaction. "Get to bed, McDonald! Molly and I will sit up a while and talk over the details of our honeymoon trip. That ain't your business. Maybe we'll do a little love-making on the side, too, but not too rough. I guess I know how to handle a girl!"

He strode toward the door and opened it. The factor stood stock still for a moment. Then, at Bowyer's call he stumbled toward it, and Bowyer led him across the passage into another room.

"You'll be comfortable in here, McDonald!" Bowyer shouted, slapping the old man on the back. "There's your bed, and I'll bring you your hot water in the morning." He laughed boisterously. "And don't you fear for Molly. I'll take mighty good care of her."

There followed his returning footsteps, and the sharp, sudden click of

a key. Then came a furious rattling from within. Bowyer turned angrily.

"Go to bed, you old fool!" he shouted. "Didn't I tell you I'd take care of her?"

The rattling ceased, but Molly heard the factor's feet shuffling as he stood irresolutely behind his door, listening. Bowyer came back and slammed the door behind him. He put his hand on Molly's shoulder.

"Sit down, my dear," he said, pointing toward the divan.

Molly obeyed. He took his seat beside her, and flung his arm over the back. She shrank from him with an instinct that she could not control, and she saw a spasm of anger cross Bowyer's face.

"I'm glad that's all settled at last," he said. "God, you've led me a chase, Molly! Hardest I've ever had; but I knew I'd get you in the end. I always do. Maybe I'd have got you, anyway, eh, my dear?" he continued, placing his red hand upon her white one.

"When do you wish me to marry you?" asked Molly in a whisper.

Bowyer threw back his head and laughed. "Now you're talking," he answered. "That's the point I was coming to. I'm a business man, and I'm used to paying what I have to for what I want. Sometimes I have to pay more than I want. Sometimes prices go up—or down. Not that I'm meaning you, you understand. But I've been thinking that when two people are agreed on the same thing, and there's no way out of it, unless you want the old man to swing—why, it mightn't be necessary for you and me to get married at all."

He slid his arm about her waist and bent his red face toward hers. For an instant the girl misunderstood. Then she leaped to her feet, her eyes blazing.

"Get out of my way, Tom Bowyer! If you try to stop me I'll murder you!" she screamed.

She ran round behind the divan, snatched up the empty rifle, and, as Bowyer followed her, brought down the stock with all her strength.

Had it struck his skull it would have knocked him unconscious. But in the nick of time he leaped aside, and it fell across the muscles of his neck and shoulders. With a howl of pain he wrenched the weapon from her hands. He beat her across the face again and again with his fists. He seized her by the hair, twining it in his hand, and, forcing her head back, put his hands over her mouth.

She tried with all the strength she possessed to pry his hands away; the red and swollen face that leered into her own seemed to fill all space, like a huge, evil sun. Her cries were mingled with the shouts of the factor, who was rattling wildly at the door. With all the strength that remained in her she tore at the red hand over her mouth, and bit into it until her assailant yelled with pain. His grasp on her throat loosened for an instant. She drew in a deep gasp of air. Then she saw that the door was open.

Hackett was in the room. He was shouting to Bowyer, who released the half-conscious girl, stood up, and yelled in answer. The outlaw was tugging frantically at his arm. There came the plunge of a heavy body against the door of the camp. Hackett sprang forward, and fell sprawling back under a terrific blow.

Wilton stood on the threshold.

#### CHAPTER XXV Under Arrest

Molly saw it all as if in a dream. The hideous presence of her assailant was still with her. Then she saw Hackett and Bowyer pull pistols from their pockets. And each act was extended in her mind and vision through an eternity, as if it would never end.

She sprang to the table, seized the oil lamp, and hurled it at their heads.

It struck them fairly, sending them staggering before they had time to fire. Instantly the curtains before the window were ablaze. A stream of burning oil shot across the floor to the divan, which began burning furiously, filling the room with smoke. Wilton and the two men closed.

There followed a furious struggle. The combatants rolled over and over.

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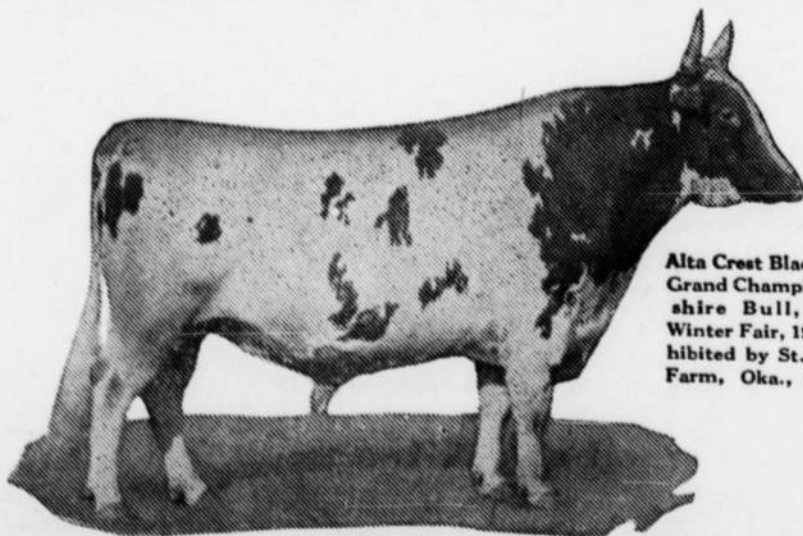
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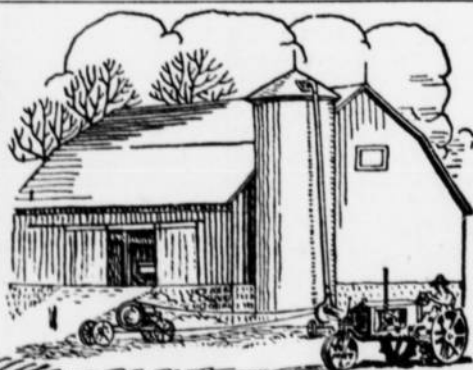
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

terror. Then followed Hackett's bel-lowing roar, and the two men appeared at the door with rifles in their hands.

The policemen ran toward them. Quain led the way. "Drop those! Hands up! We've got you!" he shouted.

They fired together in answer, with shaking hands, that sent their bullets harmlessly overhead. Quain shouted again for their surrender. Molly saw Hackett drop to one knee and draw a careful bead upon the inspector.

At that moment the constable fired. The outlaw toppled head over heels like a shot rabbit, and never stirred again. The bullet had pierced his heart.

With a cry of despair Chambers fired wildly and turned to run. Once more Quain shouted, and the constable fired again. Chambers dropped in his tracks and lay still.

Horror-stricken at the sight, Molly crouched by Wilton's side. His eyes were open again. He did not yet recognise her, but it was evident that consciousness was coming back to him.

As the policemen began to carry the bodies of the outlaws into the stable the factor plucked violently at Molly's arm.

"Lass, ye'll come with me now," he pleaded. "Dinna ye understand? We're dead—we're dead for ever. It's our chance to begin our new life—the life we spoke about together."

She saw that her father was verging upon a frenzy. And she understood the madness of his desire to shake off that past that had oppressed him so many years—the fear of Bowyer, always gnawing at his heart.

"What do you want to do father?" she whispered.

"I'll tell ye, lass. Ye ken the trail that strikes off from the road below the lake and runs nigh the portage? We'll tak' that. There'll be nobody about. And, ye see, lass, the police will stay here all day until they get a cart to carry the bodies back to Big Muskeg. Or maybe one of them will ride, but he winna go to the store. We'll go to the store and pack our few things and go. Aye, we'll go. We'll travel east through the bush two hundred miles or maybe more, till we strike the line somewhere. And then we're free. I've five hundred dollars put awa' in the store for just such a circumstance. Dinna say no, lass!"

She was touched by the babbling, stammered words. They went straight to her heart.

"He's naething to ye, lass?" asked the factor, pointing at Wilton.

Molly looked at him. He had fallen into a deep sleep. She could do nothing for him by remaining.

"No, father, he's nothing to me," she answered.

"We'll put him a wee bit higher on the slope, where they'll see him," the factor whispered.

They raised Wilton and laid him on the new-fallen snow, not far from the road. Then, cautiously and secretly, they turned and plunged into the depths of the underbrush.

It was two hours later when Wilton opened his eyes, to find himself lying in the stable. The inspector was standing at the door; the constable paced at his side.

Wilton looked at Quain with astonishment. He could remember nothing since his plunge into the burning building.

"Jack!" he called feebly.

Quain turned back from the door and stood beside him.

"What's happened to me? How did you get here, old man?"

Quain, who appeared to be struggling with some deep emotion, did not answer him.

"You know how I got here?" continued Wilton. "They trapped Miss McDonald and her father—where is she, Jack?"

"They're not here, Will."

"They must be here. I tell you I saw her. That beast Bowyer had her by the throat. It made me see red. They got me down, and the place was afire, and—"

"Don't tell me that, Will," said the inspector, in a choked voice. "Don't tell me any more."

"Why not, Jack? What's the matter with you?"

"Because you're under arrest for the wilful murder of Joe Bostock. And I've—I've cautioned you!"

(To be continued next week.)



# The Countrywoman

## New Things in the Shops

JUST at this season of the year almost everybody is tired of winter clothes. Possibly it is the bright spring sunshine that makes every garment we possess look drab and uninteresting, or perhaps it is that the garment has served its day well and has reached the stage where it needs to be put among the has-beens and forgotten. Whether we intend to sew or to buy ready-made garments for the spring, the new style books and the shop windows help us to make up our minds what we want in the way of line and color in the few garments we intend to have for spring and summer wear. A word then as to what is being shown in outer garments for the coming season.

Suits are just as popular as ever, but there appears to be a larger number of separate coats shown for spring wear than we have noticed for some time. In the suits there are three main styles shown, the box coat, the long tailored coat about knee length (or half-way between the hip and knee)—this style is semi-fitting and has a low, narrow belt; another shown is a suit made in a very boyish style with short semi-fitting coat. The last mentioned will not likely enjoy the general popularity of the first two mentioned, but will be very smart on slight, youthful girls and women.

Sport garments promise to be pretty well to the fore and the shops are already showing exceptionally large numbers of knitted, worsted and soft flannel suits. Many of these are shown in very pretty "heather" colors, mixtures of a number of colors, some having plain grounds with a check or line running through them, giving a two-toned effect. All styles of sweaters are being shown, some sleeveless, others with long, tight-fitting sleeves. A combination of a pleated skirt with a sweater of the same, or a harmonizing shade, promises to be very popular, especially among younger women and those who take part in active games. Many of the sweaters shown have a plain back and sleeves, with a heather mixture, or check, or plaid front. The sleeveless sweater worn with some of the new strictly-tailored blouses with silk tie are very smart.

The dresses remain about the same length as last summer, perhaps in some instances they are just a shade shorter, but the difference is hardly noticeable. Suit skirts are fairly plain, but separate skirts are made in some cases of fancy-patterned materials, with plaid well to the fore.

The long over-blouse still remains popular. This year a number of very long blouses are shown, coming about half-way to the knee, somewhat after the style of the Chinese madarin coat. Vests, separate, in dresses or blouses are shown in a great many shops. The one-piece dress, especially those of the heavier and darker materials show in many cases frilly collars and cuffs, and in some we noticed the jabot was returning to favor. The one-piece dresses shown are made with long lines, somewhat after the coat or wrap around styles that have been popular this winter. Some have a flounce at the bottom.

A word as to hats. Almost every design and style is shown but the small hat is with us in great numbers. The "poke" style, with brim wider in front and slanting down over the face remains in strong favor. There is more trimming on the hats this year than there has been for some time, and most of it is on the front of the hat. Many hats show large clusters or bands of bright colored flowers. Some of the very early spring hats are dark and trimmed with bows of ribbon of the same color. In shades, tan, grey, navy, sand, black and green are popular.

Later we shall discuss some of the summer cotton materials and summer dresses shown.

## Popular Secretary Resigns

Mrs. M. L. Burbank, who for nearly six years has served as secretary of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has resigned from that position.



Mrs. M. L. Burbank

Mrs. Burbank is well known to a great many farm men and women in Saskatchewan, as during the time she was in the Central office of the S.G.G.A. she spent much of her time organizing and addressing public meetings. This work, her correspondence with locals and the occasional article Mrs. Burbank wrote for newspapers and The Guide, had brought her intimately in touch with rural people. They will remember her for her bright friendly manner, and for the interesting talks which she gave them.

Speaking of her resignation to the members of the W.G.G.A., Mrs. Burbank said: "I cannot adequately express to you the pleasure and personal benefit I have derived from my opportunities in your service, and I deeply appreciate the privileges I have enjoyed in meeting hundreds of you personally and receiving hospitality in your homes. My intimate knowledge of the association's aims and ideals convinces me that the farmers' movement in Canada, which originated in that little meeting at Indian Head, in 1901, is one of history-making achievement, and I shall always consider it a great privilege to have been associated with the men and women who were its

## Mother-Wish

By Margaret Widdemer

If I could only follow,  
Little son, little son,  
Your way by hill and hollow  
Till your long road's done!  
You have so many miles to go,  
So many things to meet  
Where I can never, never guide  
Your careless feet . . .  
Will they know you true and kind,  
The stranger-girls you find  
When you journey from your mother  
Where the world's roads wind?  
But I can only strive to build you  
strong and wise  
Before your path leads far from me  
and childhood dies.

If I could only find you,  
Baby-girl, baby-girl,  
When colored world-lights blind you  
And world-dances whirl!  
But you will only laugh to stand  
And greet the careless hour  
When love shall take your willing hand  
And show the world in flower.  
Will the man you love that day  
Keep you safe and glad and gay  
When you journey from your mother  
Down the old, new way?  
But I can only strive to build you  
fair and true  
Before you pass too far to heed my  
love for you.

—Good Housekeeping.

founders. It is necessary to the virility of any movement that it encounter opposition and difficulties, and in any voluntary organization there must be a certain ebb and flow in membership, but I am convinced that the association is again on the up-grade in membership, and I trust that 1924 will prove the best year yet."

Mrs. Burbank is visiting at her old home near Carman, Manitoba, and is not yet decided just what line of work she will undertake. No matter what that work may be the good wishes of those who have been associated with her in the organized farmers' movement will go with her, and they will hope that she may find time occasionally to renew old acquaintances.

## Let the Children Help

"Let me help you, mother," the children beg, but mother with a frown on her face says crossly, "Oh, no, run along outside, mother is too busy to bother with you just now." Right here is where the mother makes a mistake. If the little ones are interested, let them help. True, it may be more of a hindrance than a help for a time, but if the mother will only look into the future when the children will be a real help, what little she might do now in the way of teaching them will amply repay her.

For instance a real small child knows more than you think he does, and can do many things that would surprise you were you to let him try. John, the five-year-old, likes to carry his own bowl of porridge to the table. Perhaps he spills it, in fact he is very likely to spill it, the first time he tries it, but what do you do then? Do you cry out and make him think he has committed some crime? Do you scold him roundly in a loud voice and grab the dish away from him, or perhaps slap the awkward little man?

If you are a wise and far-seeing mother you will do nothing of the sort. You will say, "Well, now that is too bad but accidents will happen to anybody." Then show the little fellow where the floor-rag is kept, and have him clean up the mess. He will do a better job than you think possible, and the next time he will be more careful.

I had the good fortune to visit a school in Hollywood, California, founded by the famous Madam Montessori, and it was well worth the day I spent there and helped me wonderfully with my own child-training problems. Children from two and-a-half up to twelve were admitted to the school, which was held in a roomy house. The furniture was all just the right size, the children were as happy as kings and they were all working, not a sulky one in the crowd.

At lunch time the tiniest children set the table. I looked and wondered. They carried everything and put it on the tables, poured milk and not a drop was spilled. Madam Montessori claimed it was a matter of making the children believe in themselves and in thinking that they were being granted a privilege in being allowed to help. The children were not ordered to do anything in school or in their work, but they were told, "I will let you do that if you wish."

For instance, should small daughter wish to make a cake. It seems like lots of trouble to help her but you are just looking at today; if you teach her think of the tomorrows in the future when she will take all of the baking cares away from you. Is that not worth a few minutes of the present time? If you do not let her help she may not ask again but will think, and perhaps justly, "Oh, mother doesn't want to be bothered with me." This same mother may complain in the future, "I don't see why Mary doesn't take the slightest interest in housework; she just runs the streets all the time and lets me do the work."

When you let the children help there will be many accidents, that is to be expected—the bedspread may be on crooked, the dust be left on the rounds of the chair, and the dishes not quite clean or dry—but if they do not begin somewhere and with something, how are they to learn? Better put up with their awkward help and the greasy dishes and dusty furniture, for some day they will be of real help to you.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

A large square of unbleached cotton with tapes at each corner is invaluable where there are small children. It can be spread out on the floor when they are playing with toys or cut-outs and in a minute toys and all can be lifted and hung behind the door until needed the next time. It is a great saving of labor and leaves the floor clear.—Jean.

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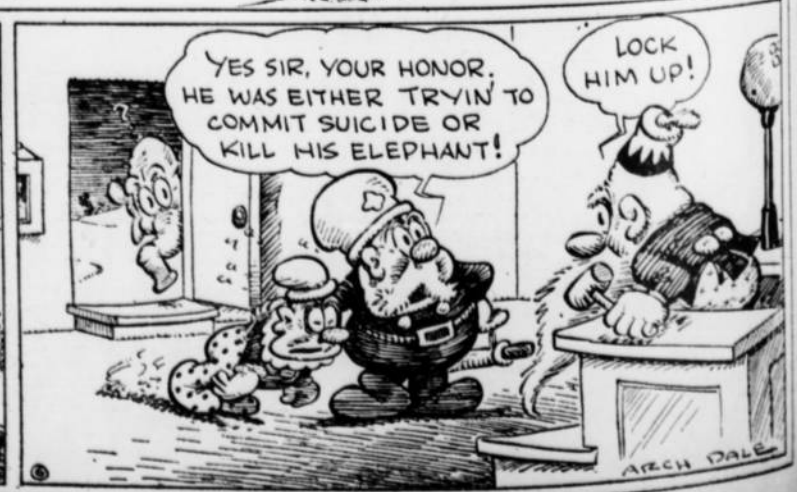
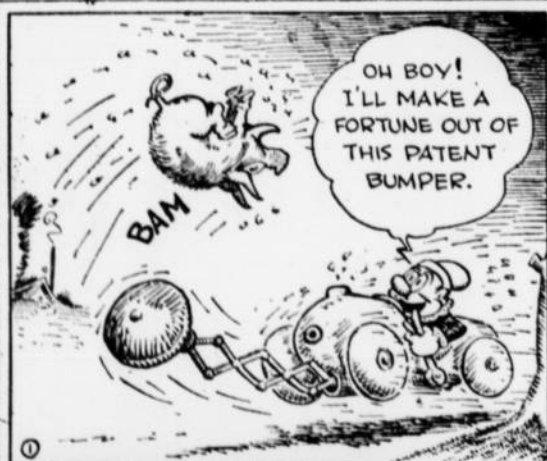
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## NICKY NUT'S PATENT BUMPER

For many, many weeks, Nicky had been tinkering away in his workshop. Nicky was happy for he sang merrily as he worked, and from early morn until late at night came a constant clatter from the workshop as Nicky hammered and sawed and fitted bolts and screwed on nuts. At last it was finished and one bright sunny morning Nicky jumped into his car and started out to test his great invention. It was a funny-looking contrivance. For all the world, it looked like a big leather cushion fastened in front of the radiator. But it was much more than that for when Nicky would pull the lever at his side out would shoot the leather cushion like a big, strong arm. Nicky started his engine and sped away down the road toward the village. Just ahead he saw big, lazy Tiny, right in the middle of the road and fast asleep. He pulled the lever, out shot the big arm with the leather cushion on the end and Bam! it struck Tiny squarely in the stern. Now, Nicky expected to see Tiny sail straight up in the air, but instead Tiny hardly budged. The big, long arm folded up and up in the air went Nicholas just as if he had been shot out of a cannon. Old Man Grouch thought it some kind of a circus performance. Flannelfeet didn't know what to think, but he was quite sure that Nicholas was up to some mischief and at the top of his voice he shouted "Halt! in the name of the Law." Flannelfeet should have known that Nicholas could not stop in midair, but finally he did stop and landed on his eyebrow right in the centre of the street. Flannelfeet hurried Nicholas into Doc Sawbones' office and told what had happened. Doc Sawbones fixed Nicholas up with arnica and plasters, and when Nicholas told Doc about his patent bumper, Doc was pleased, and invited Nicky to have dinner with him. But, never again, did Nicky try to move Tiny with his patent bumper.





## The Home Market

Continued from Page 9

means a loss of employment of both capital and labor in the exporting country, which means that when Canadian goods are exchanged for British goods each country has lost employment of capital and labor, although it would be manifestly absurd to claim that together both have lost, for the protectionist argument is that if they had formed one country there would have been no loss.

The proposition amounts to this: If Winnipeg ships \$10,000 worth of wheat to Toronto and Toronto ships in return \$10,000 worth of farm machinery, the country has gained; but if Winnipeg ships \$10,000 worth of wheat to Chicago and Chicago ships in return \$10,000 worth of farm machinery, the country is out the value of the Toronto shipment. On precisely the same argument if Regina were to ship to Saskatoon the province of Saskatchewan would benefit by the double operation, but if Regina were to ship to Winnipeg then Manitoba gains what Saskatchewan loses. One can go on down to the individual and prove by protectionist logic that if John Smith would only grow all his own food, make all his own clothes, build his own house and keep entirely to himself, he would become a marvelously rich man.

As goods exported are paid for by goods imported it follows that labor is required to handle the imported goods, and if importation is stimulated to produce more goods for export. The idea that importation diminishes employment is not borne out by the facts, and from a national point of view it remains axiomatic that the greater the volume of imports the better the price for exports, and the healthier the condition of general business. Besides, it has always to be remembered that in the terms of the case, the restriction of imports and the building up of the home market, has to be at the expense of that section of the community to which no tariff can bring advantage.

### The Grain Enquiry

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission continued its sittings in Winnipeg last week. J. F. Fisher, counsel for the commission, read a report prepared on the situation created by the Canadian Grain Co. Ltd., going into liquidation, resulting in serious loss to farmers in the vicinity of Saskatoon. Several suggestions were offered in the report for consideration by the commission.

Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, contended that the license and bond regulations of the board of grain commissioners were at fault, and suggested that only men and companies of undoubted financial standing should be allowed into the business of grain handling. A report from Gerald W. Clayton, of London, England, was filed by Mr. Fisher, to the effect that voluntary wheat pools in Australia were not proving satisfactory. Dr. Magill commenting on the report said there was great difficulty in getting information about the Australian pools.

James R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers Limited, gave details of the organization and operation of his company. He advocated the institution of a duplicate sampling system to be carried on by a bureau entirely independent of the Dominion government inspection department. Such a bureau he claimed would be of great value in checking up the sampling of the inspection department, and would do much to create and maintain confidence in that department on the part of farmers in the country.

Some discussion took place at the Tuesday session on wheat pools in Australia. Dr. Magill filing a report of a special commission which had dealt with the compulsory government pools in Australia, and which showed that they had been poorly managed. G. H. Van Allen, K.C., counsel for the province of Alberta, claimed that in the case of consigned grain ordered to be held at the head of the lakes pending instructions from the shipper, the warehouse certificate should be made out in the personal name of the shipper, and the grain earmarked as his, or the board of grain commissioners should be able at

any time to determine that the company had the requisite amount and grade in store. James R. Murray, assistant general manager of the U.G.G. on the question of special binning said that the identity of the grain must be preserved. In the event of there being an overage as compared with the grain on the farmer's ticket this overage was claimed by the elevator which would have to make up for any shortage that might develop. Mr. Murray also stated that his suggestion about a duplicating system was not made for the specific purpose of replacing the system followed by millers at present. It had been recommended by the Canadian Council of Agriculture some years ago.

### The Vancouver Route

At the Wednesday session, W. L. McNair, of Gladstone, strongly opposed the establishment of a duplicate sampling system, claiming that it would have the effect of lowering the general grade of Canadian wheat, and would cause a lot of trouble and dissatisfaction in the British market. Mr. McNair also opposed the establishment of a sam-

ple market at Winnipeg, contending that it would be against the interests of the farmers. T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for the province of Manitoba, took vigorous objection to the filing of evidence against wheat pools which could not be checked by the commission at a time when the wheat pool campaign is on in the province of Manitoba. Chairman Turgeon stated that the commission would not allow itself to countenance any submission of documents at the wrong time or place with the object of discrediting something that might be going on in the province. The commission would welcome evidence of any kind bearing upon the general question of the marketing of grain. The letter regarding the voluntary wheat pools in Australia had been filed to show how the pools had raised the Australian domestic market price apart from Liverpool. In connection with the handling of grain at Vancouver, James R. Murray, assistant general manager of the U.G.G., expressed the opinion that if there were more terminal facilities at Vancouver, the Alberta price would be set entirely at Vancouver, and

if there was a free movement in the western direction and stocks of grain did not pile up, the Vancouver route would have some influence in narrowing the spread between track and street wheat. Two more big elevators at Vancouver he said would enable that port to handle pretty nearly the normal Alberta crop. Mr. Murray also favored the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg.

### Weighing Makes Trouble

F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, stated that it was the system

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# MORE FACTS REGARDING FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 2 of a Series

## Factors That Control Implement Prices

**T**HE four principal factors determining the ultimate price of farm implements are, Raw Materials, Labor, Transportation, and Volume of Production.

Over none of these has the manufacturer any actual control.

In 1913 the farm implement industry after three-quarters of a century of progress and development, due to improved methods of production, had become established on a sound basis. Every superfluous item of cost had been extracted, and machines were being turned out in mass production at minimum prices.

Then came the war. Everything began to increase in cost until, by 1921 unprecedented levels were reached. The manufacturer's raw materials increased 175%, labor 153%, and transportation 44% to 100%, while production decreased about 50%. Implements, however, only advanced 103%, whereas wheat, the principal farm product had reached its peak of 263% two years earlier in 1919.

### Materials

Consider now the advance made by some of the most important materials used in implement manufacture. Malleable iron castings cost 100% more than in 1914, steel 128%, cotton duck 169%, coke 125% and lumber from 113% to 248%. Yet implements are only 80.4% higher than before the war.

### Labor

The farmer knows the effect that the high cost of labor has on his production cost and can appreciate how it likewise affects the implement maker. Approximately 80% of all money received by the manufacturer from the farmer for machines is paid for labor—not

to workers in the implement factories alone, but in the steel mills, the mines, the forests and the railroads. Labor at present is 113% greater than before the war.

### Transportation

Increased freight on incoming materials increased 90% since 1914. In addition freight is prepaid on implements to the customer's station, a fact not always taken into consideration in price comparison. These charges on the out-going product have increased from 44 to 100%. It costs \$33.45 to ship an 8-foot Binder from the factory to Calgary, 2,065 miles, while to London, England, the charge on the same implement is only \$19.72, although the distance is 3,810 miles. To Havre, France, 3,671 miles distance, the cost is only \$17.82, and to Melbourne, Australia, about 11,000 miles from Toronto, the charge is \$23.52.

### Volume of Production

Volume of production depends upon demand and volume is the key to lower costs and lower prices. When production rises by leaps and bounds, (as, for instance, in the automobile industry), the costs come down. When demand and production fall (as in the farm implement industry), costs go up. The following figures taken for the U. S., but which are relatively applicable to Canada, as well, will explain this more clearly.

Automobile Production	Implement Production
1914 543,679 cars	4,119,537 machines
1922 2,406,396 "	1,206,059 "

Inc. 1,862,717 or 343% Dec. 2,913,478 or 71%

The difficult position of the Implement industry will be readily understood. It has been caught between two forces—rising costs and decreased production—and has been dealt a serious blow. Yet—

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ample during that period healthy plants generally bear bountiful crops. People notice the wild berries to be small and scanty in seasons of a dry early summer. The home garden patch to give satisfaction will require a supply of soft water during the month of June. Commercial plantations are best placed by a stream from which water may be pumped, or on an area provided with a Skinner or other irrigation system.

Too much watering is to be carefully avoided, as excess of water results in soft berries which do not keep well. Strawberry plants in wild state are found mostly in moist situations and where the soil reaction is more or less acid. Alkaline water is likely to have harmful effect if applied to the strawberry plantation.

Shelter is distinctly an advantage to the plants. A south slope is favorable for early maturing. To attain satisfactory results the area must be kept free from grass and weeds. Good cultivation early in the season is beneficial. Later, straw may be spread between the rows, and this will help to keep the berries clean and free of soil; also it will act as a mulch.

The Dominion horticulturist points out the great importance of setting out plants early in the season. Plantations may be established, if much care is taken, during late spring and until autumn, but the heavy crops may be expected from the patch set out early in the spring.—W. R. Leslie, Morden Experiment Station.

## Sheep Raising in Japan

The sheep-rearing industry, started by the government shortly after the outbreak of the European war, with a view to eventually obtaining enough clippings to keep local mills busy and thus becoming independent of foreign supplies, is still far from achieving the ambitious results the authorities contemplated. Thus far, not more than a tenth of the clippings needed are obtainable through this domestic source of supply, according to a report from Japanese woolen mills. None the less, the industry is growing and developing, and no serious hitches have been confronting it.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, under whose supervision the industry is being developed, gives the following figures as illustrating the growth of the sheep-rearing industry:

Years.	No. of rearers.	No. of Sheep.
1923 .....	1,617	14,725
1922 .....	1,108	12,046
1921 .....	800	10,011
1920 .....	572	8,219
1919 .....	356	5,573
1918 .....	208	4,412

This means that during the last 12 months the number of raisers increased by 46 per cent. In the number of sheep there was an increase of 22 per cent. In the last six years the number of raisers increased by 676 per cent., while the number of sheep gained by 234 per cent.

The districts where the industry is gaining strength are also enlarged steadily. In 1918 only 34 prefectures reported sheep raisers. Last year 46 prefectures reported sheep raisers. Now, in almost all prefectures of Japan, from Hokkaido in the north to Okinawa in the south, you can see sheep raised under the protection of the Japanese government.

The best development of the industry is reported by Hokkaido, where 5,871 sheep are raised. The number is somewhat more than one-third of the whole number raised in Japan. The next largest number is found in Kumamoto prefecture, the third largest number being reported by Ibaraki prefecture.

More than ten species of sheep are raised in Japan. Most prominent of them are Merinos and Shropshires. Merinos represent 37.4 per cent. of the whole number, 32 per cent. being represented by Shropshires. Cross breeds represent 13 per cent.

Of the total number of sheep reared in Japan 47.7 per cent. are reared by the government, the rest being reared by private persons or corporations. It is a notable feature that unions of raisers are increasing. Of the whole number raised in Japan 20.4 per cent. is already in possession of unions, which number 70.—E. E. Nobles.

## Delegation to Ottawa

The delegation selected by the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to go to Ottawa, to present the legislative program drafted by the council at its annual meeting at Regina, is as follows: H. W. Wood, George F. Edwards, C. H. Burnell, Mrs. J. S. Amos, W. A. Amos, Mrs. J. Elliott, J. A. Maharg, G. F. Chipman.

In the case of Mr Wood and Mr. Burnell, provision has been made for a substitute in case they cannot go to Ottawa. Arrangements have also been made for a representative of the United Farmers of Quebec to attend with the delegation. Other resolutions passed by the council, including the resolutions which came from the annual conventions and were adopted by the council, will be presented to the government by members of this delegation. It is expected that a meeting with the cabinet will be arranged for April 2 or 3.

## New Progressive Secretary

Arthur E. Darby, editor of The Co-operative News, issued by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, has been appointed secretary to the federal Progressive party. He has left for Ottawa, where he will make his headquarters while parliament is sitting.

## The Strawberry Patch

Prairie experimental stations are receiving many enquiries concerning the culture of strawberries. This much-appreciated berry is a quick action fruit crop. June-bearing varieties set out this spring are expected to bear heavily in 1924. The "ever-bearing" varieties, which are plants developing secondary crowns, will seem anxious to produce a crop of fruit this summer. It is probably always best to keep blooms cut from all strawberry plants during the season of setting out.

There are a number of vital factors which enter into successful strawberry culture. The factor most generally responsible for failure with this berry crop in prairie Canada is water supply. Strawberry plants tend to produce a most generous weight of fruit, considering the size of the plant and the comparative shortness of the root system. The great effort is during May and June, and if moisture supply is

of weighing that was responsible for overages. There was something wrong with the weighing at one end or the other. There should not be, in his opinion, constant overages, and anything that could be done to prevent that, should be done. Weighing he thought accounted for most of the dissatisfaction and trouble among farmers.

E. B. Jonah, counsel for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, asked James R. Murray, assistant general manager of the U.G.G., if it could be shown that special binning of wheat could be handled for 1½ cents in country elevators, and if it were not a fact that the additional cost of handling special binned wheat had to be borne by street wheat. Mr. Murray replied that the spread would be wider than if a higher charge was made for handling special binned wheat. About 50 per cent. of the wheat handled by the U.G.G. was special binned. If all the wheat they handled were special binned they could not do it for 1½ cents.

## Duplicate Sampling

At the Friday session, F. W. Riddell, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, in his evidence stated that mixing of grades is practiced in the elevators of his company. He declared the mixing was done for the purpose of minimizing loss through over-grading, and made it clear special binned grain was not used, the practice being confined to the company's own grain and ordinary storage grain. The sampling system was discussed again. Mr. Woods explained the two systems of duplicate sampling that had been suggested to the commission, and asked Mr. Riddell what he thought of them. Mr. Riddell replied it would depend upon the class of service and whether the complaints against the inspection department would become less. His company was, generally speaking, satisfied with the inspection of the department, but there were occasions when it was not and re-inspections were called for. It was a question of whether the suggested system would reduce the number of these cases and whether the results would be worth the cost. He would not oppose it.

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## More Orders Going Begging Can You Fill Them?

(Continued from last week)

In the last few issues of The Guide we have been telling you of advertisers who, having used Guide "Little Classified Ads," find themselves oversold. This is the best evidence we have that Guide ads. get the results you want. These letters continue to come.

### YORKSHIRES—ENQUIRIES STILL COMING

"I wish to thank you for the splendid results obtained through your Classified Ads. (Yorkshires). Up to the present time I have had no less than ten personal replies. I have sold all the sows I had for sale and am still answering letters or turning them over to my neighbors who may fill some of them. It is now over a month since that ad. appeared and I received an enquiry today."—R. Ramsay, Saskatoon, Sask.

### BARLEY—SOLD THREE TIMES

"Please cancel my ad., re Barks barley and retain balance for future advertising. Have already received orders for three times the amount I have for sale."—Chas. Gardner, Wapella, Sask.

### TURKEY TOMS—ALL SOLD

"The turkey toms are all sold."—Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

The Guide goes into over 75,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada every week. They all have needs that must be filled. Spring buying is now on and you should not delay longer in advertising any of the following: breeding cattle, breeding swine, work horses, pure-bred horses, Shetland ponies, stallions, dogs, cockerels, hatching eggs of all kinds, day-old chicks, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, bee packages, barley, rye, flax, wheat grass seed, potatoes tractors, breaking plows, stubble plows, disc, mulchers, gas engines, farm lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS**, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man.

**REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, 22 MONTHS**, weight 500, long type, \$50. Herb. Falloon, Strathburg, Sask.

**THOROUGHBRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS**, eight weeks, \$10. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask.

## Berkshires

**PROLIFIC BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES** AT the 1923 Summer Exhibitions, we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire Herds together. Very special offerings at present in bred gilts. Vauhall Stock Farms, Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES TEN** good gilts left to clear at \$30 to \$40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

**TEN NICE SOWS LEFT, SURE IN PIG, \$25** each for quick sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Papers free. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS**, bacon type, farrowed January 5, \$10 each, papers included. Arch McKerricher, Horizon, Sask.

## Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANINGS**, choice Bacon type, both sexes, March farrows, eight weeks, \$12. Order early. Jos. S. Thompson, Hartley, Alta.

## LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE** and University stock, six to eight weeks, \$8.00 to \$10, papers included. Sidney Rose, Eaton, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, CONGDON**, A6-81277, born April, 1922, \$30. Smith Brothers, Springfield, Man.

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE - BRED SOWS**, bacon type, \$30. John Barker, Traynor, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JANUARY LIT** ters, at six weeks, \$10; September gilts, \$20. Herbert Spearman, Palmer, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED** 1st February, from prolific dams, \$12 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man.

**SELECT BACON YORKSHIRES—BOOKING** orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Charles E. Irwin, Newdale, Man.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS**, August boars, top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta.

**MILBURN REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JANU** ary pigs, from mature show stock, \$12 each. Clouston Bros., Lougheed, Alta.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED** February 14, \$12 each or \$22 pair. N. House, Melita, Man.

**SELLING—SELECT YORKSHIRES, YOUNG** stock, breeding age. Ephrem Davin, Peterson, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED** February 25 by prolific dams, bacon type, \$12 each. Maple Crest Stock Farm, Neola, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, FOUR** months old, \$10 each. Wm. Swerbywis, Sifton, Man.

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES—FALL LITTERS, M. J.** Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

## LIVESTOCK

**SELLING—TRAINED PURE-BRED RUSSIAN** wolfhound, killer, height, 32 inches at shoulder, two years old, \$25. A. Cole, Grasmere, Wapella, Sask.

**PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE, FEMALE, 15** months, descendant of Clinker, world champion. T. Weeks, Arden, Man.

**PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS,** guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird, Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—TWO-YEAR-OLD WOLF HOUND**, grey and stag cross. Was in two kills this winter. \$20. A. Foy, Boharm, Sask.

**PAIR TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS, ROY CAL** vin, Griffin, Sask.

**THOROUGHBRED PERSIAN KITTENS, CHEAP**, Mrs. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C.

**AIREDALE PUPS—MALES, \$8.00; FEMALES,** \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask.

## POULTRY

### Various

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca, large, laying at six months, cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00; large dark grey Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$3.50. Mrs. Ed. Quamstrom, Carnduff, Sask.

**FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS DARK CORNISH** pullets, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for baby chicks, Dark Cornish and S. C. Ancona, 30 cents each; Cornish hatching eggs, \$1.00 per 15; Ancona, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. F. McClain, Box 581, Neepawa, Man.

**BLACK LANGSHANS—MY BIRDS WON FOUR** firsts, one second, Edmonton show, 1924. Best utility breed, excellent table fowl, persistent layers. Stock for sale. Eggs from prize winners, \$5.00 per setting; utility, \$3.00. Dr. Part, Provost, Alta.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK**, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; quantities, write. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, seven, \$2.25, champion tom. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta.

**COCKERELS—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB** Ancona, Sheppard strain; also White Rocks, Poorman strain, both imported direct, \$3.50. W. A. Aitken, Drinkwater, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$1.75; Toulouse geese, either sex, \$2.50; pure-bred Mammoth Bronze toms, \$3.50. Mrs. Strickland, Marquis, Sask.

**PURE BRONZE TOMS, 26 POUNDS, \$6.00;** hens, 18 pounds, \$4.00; eggs, 30c; nine, \$2.50; White Leghorn cocks, \$1.50. Walter Leverton, Imperial, Sask.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNIVERSITY** strain, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$5.00. A. Coon, Gildred, Sask.

**PURE BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 10-14 POUNDS,** \$3.00; also cross-bred Wyandotte hens, 50c. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man.

**FOR SALE—GUINEA FOWL, \$3.00 PAIR, T.** Holyoak, Gadsby, Alta.

**MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. Smith Brothers, Springfield, Man.

**GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR, T. LINDAL, BROWN,** Man.

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**REDUCED RATES—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkey toms, young stock and yearlings, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; Toulouse geese, \$5.00; large Pekin ducks, pair, \$4.00; pair White Rock cockerels, \$4.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man.

**MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00;** hens, \$4.00; Mammoth Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00; Mammoth Pekin drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.50; stock from Provincial and Yorkton prize winners. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, prize-winners at all exhibitions taken to. Chosen out of 500 birds weighing 20-25 pounds, hens 14-16 pounds; tom, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two pens for \$8.00. J. M. Johnson, Hawarden, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, toms, not less than 21 pounds, \$8.00; 23 pounds, \$10.27 pounds, \$15; hens, 14, 15, 16 pounds, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00, nicely marked; straight keels, weights guaranteed. W. Lee, Avonlea, Sask.

**MRS. A. R. INNES, MILESTONE, SASK.—** Large turkeys, bred from University stock, toms, \$8.00, \$10; hens, \$5.00, \$6.00; Toulouse ganders, \$6.00, prize winners; Pekin ducks, \$1.50.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, BEAUTI** fully marked, toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 13 to 18 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from large healthy stock (May strain Dalmatians). Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Robert Roadhouse, Sceptre, Sask.

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRACKS, MARTIN'S** heavyweights, \$1.00; ducks, \$2.00; Bronze turkey hens, \$3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask.

**FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00;** hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. S. Dancy, Mawer, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS**, from heavy stock, healthy birds, \$4.00 each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY** hatched, weighing 20-24 pounds, \$7.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00;** ganders, \$5.00. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man.

**BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND UN**iversity stock, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Box 54, Grivin, Sask.

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE AND GAN** ders, \$5.00 each; trio, \$13.50. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, OVER 20** pounds, \$4.00; hens, 15 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. W. May, Lawton, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLE, \$5.00; BAR** red Rock cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50. Charming Horse, Zealandia, Sask.

**LIVE AND LET LIVE—MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey gobblers, \$3.50. R. Nunnemaker, Patricia, Alta.

(Continued on next page)



## POULTRY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

- SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$10. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Stranbourg, Sask. 9-5
- MAMMOTH PEKIN DRACKS, PRIZE STOCK.** \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** toms, 23 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 14 pounds, \$4.00. Walter Daley, Sperling, Man. 11-4
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE 22-24 LB.** toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Reuben Towns, Holmfeld, Man. 11-2
- CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS.** from 35-pound University strain sire, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 11-4
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, HEALTHY, FINE** plumage, \$5.00 each. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 11-2
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE EMBDEN** Geese, \$4.00; ganders, \$6.00. F. Kerr, Clarendon, Alta. 11-2
- PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY** strain, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Joe Lammer, Wilcox, Sask. 11-3
- PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** hens, fine, large birds, \$4.00; large Toulouse gander, \$4.00. Wm. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 12-3
- BRONZE TURKEYS, GOBBLEERS, GOOD** healthy birds, \$5.00. L. Kastning, Govan, Sask. 11-2
- GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 28 TO 30** pounds, \$10, large boned, beauties. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 12-2
- MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM UNIV-** ersity stock, toms, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. Mrs. W. A. Duval, Cut Knife, Sask. 11-2
- WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED,** toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. G. A. Flack, Opal, Alta. 12-2
- BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY** strain, hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 12-3
- PURE-BRED BRONZE HENS OR PULLETS,** 12-14 pounds, \$3.50; pullets, 10-12 pounds, \$3.00. Harvey Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-2
- MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLEERS, \$4.00.** K. Duckering, Kitchicoty, Alta. 12-2
- PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, 22** pounds, \$6.00. Roy Calvin, Griffin, Sask. 12-2
- TEN PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY HENS,** \$3.00 each. Mrs. M. Clark, Grand View, Man. 12-2
- PURE-BRED PEKIN DRACKS, \$1.50. IRWIN** Bond, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2
- PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; HENS,** \$3.00. Calder, Cymrie, Sask. 11-2
- GOOD BRONZE GOBBLEERS, \$3.50; HENS,** \$2.50. Mrs. Vaughn, Stimpson, Sask. 11-2
- PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS,** \$6.00. William Lowe, Tregarva, Sask. 11-2
- LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50; GANDERS,** \$4.00. J. F. Carwadden, Mantou, Man. 7-4
- TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00.** Mrs. Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 10-3

## Wyandottes

- BIG, HEALTHY, PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, from excellent layers, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 9-5
- FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, splendid laying strain, \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. L. Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 11-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS FROM** government approved flock of good winter layers, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. B. F. Fink, Ponoka, Alta. 11-2
- R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** Martin's Regal-Dorcas crossed with Lund's contest strain, \$2.50. S. H. Chanin, Peterfield, Man. 11-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING,** from Sask. 1923 egg-laying contest winning strain, \$2.50 setting; \$18 per 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 12-5
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE REAL** winter layers, eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$6.50 per 100. Males from first prize laying pen. Also Shorthorn cattle. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 12-6
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00** each, Martin's laying strain, bred from prize winners at laying contest. Sydney Woods, Gilbert Plains, Man. R.R. 5. 12-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, splendid birds, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00; three, \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 12-5
- WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY** winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 12-10
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, CHAM-** pion laying strain, \$3.00. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 12-2
- SELLING—PRIZE-WINNING SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. L. Jackson, Munson, Alta. 12-2
- MARTIN'S LAYING STRAIN, WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50. L. Hoffarth, Lebret, Sask. 12-2
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** pure-bred Rose Comb University strain, \$2.50. Mrs. Frotheroe, Grand View, Man. 12-5
- PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-** els, sired by sons of contest winners, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.50. Parker Bros., Valjean, Sask. 12-2
- SELLING—MARTIN STRAIN ROSE COMB** White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, or two for \$3.50. Robert McRae, Eatonla, Sask. 12-2
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** Martin strains, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Langruth, Man. 11-4
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** and White Pekin ducks, \$1.50 each. A. Walter, Lumsden, Sask. 11-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM** good laying strain, \$3.00 each, two or \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5
- SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** \$5.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Stranbourg, Sask. 9-5
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, from good layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Berg, Margo, Sask. 8-5
- SELLING—BARRON STRAIN, WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 8-5
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, good winter layers, \$2.00 each. James Hood, Gaster, Alta. 10-4
- PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. J. McIver, Limerick, Sask. 10-5
- SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00; five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wesslerville, Alta. 10-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTES, 41 BIRDS, \$2.00 AND** \$3.00. Wm. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 8-5

## POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

## HATCHING EGGS

at reasonable prices from pure-bred Barred Rock hens hatched at Experimental Farm (Manitoba's best layers), mated to males of 225-250-egg strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

**BOLINGER'S PEDIGREE LAYMORE BARRED** Plymouth Rock hatching eggs for sale, from hens with records up to 250 eggs in 52 weeks, \$2.00 setting, \$10 per 100; \$4.00 setting, \$10 per 50; \$7.00 setting, \$12 per 30; \$10 setting, 15 eggs. All pens mated with high priced males. M. Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 12-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GRANDSON'S** Lady Ada (290 eggs), \$7.50 and \$10, according to quality; other cockerels of 200 egg strain, \$5.00; some splendid pullets, \$3.00 each; hatching eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 12-5

**SELLING BARRED ROCKS—EGGS DIRECT** Guild's special matings; cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, yearlings, \$3.00. Early hatched, husky shipped approval, reduction quantity; also Pringle's dark exhibition. Setting eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 7-6

**EDEN GROVE FARM HAS FOR SALE CHOICE** bred-to-lay Barred Rock and S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. These birds have been culled and show high Hogan test. Price, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Hatching eggs in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 8-5

**BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT APPROVED** flock, scientific matings, bred exclusively for winter egg production. Eggs, 100, \$8.00; 50, \$5.00; settings, \$2.00. H. Beaumont, Cordova, Man. 12-3

**UNIVERSITY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** bred-to-lay, hatched from best eggs obtainable, good vigorous birds, shipped approval, \$3.00 and \$4.00. (Miss) M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE—TRAP-NESTED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, government inspected, \$2.00 each; Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.00 each. S. H. Fuller, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM A PURE** Thompson male, large, vigorous, well barred. Just a few of the choice ones at \$3.00, balance, \$2.50. Light or dark. All birds returnable if not satisfied. J. F. Cooper, Tugauke, Sask. 8-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** light mating, bred from an E. B. Thompson cock and Ross Wallace hens. Only seven hens set out of 90. \$4.00; two for \$7.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosetown, Sask. 9-5

**STOP! MY BUSY "B" BARRED ROCKS ARE** a real plural-purpose flock. Pure-bred cockerels, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 9-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—THE INVINC-** ible, bred-to-lay, four generations pedigree, 270-egg line, \$3.00, \$5.00; exhibition cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 10-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Seale, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 10-5

**STRONG, HEALTHY PURE-BRED BARRED** Rock cockerels, nicely marked, from good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 10-4

**LAST CHANCE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, from heavy layers, University strain, \$2.50 each, two for \$4.50. H. L. Allison, Carmichael, Sask. 11-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** dark mating, government inspected, exhibition strain, nicely barred, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 11-3

**EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS.** Pen headed by pedigree cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. Elmer Lockhart, Lidsone, Man. 12-5

**FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-** lay, University and Casswell, aristocrats strains, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Howard Loucks, Delisle, Sask. 9-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from best laying, New Brunswick strains, \$2.00 each; eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. T. Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 11-4

**SELLING—PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.00 EACH;** three for \$5.00. Fifteen years in business. James Lettch, Yellow Grass, Sask. 10-5

**LARGE, PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCK-** erels, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man. 11-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** very good laying strain, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 10-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 TO \$5.00;** 15 years breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Massawippi Ranch, Box 24, Bruce, Alta. 7-6

## POULTRY

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, very good laying strain, \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30; \$6.00, 100. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EX-** perimental Farm stock, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. P. C. Northcott, R.R. 1, Minnedosa, Man. 12-5

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BARRED ROCKS,** eggs: sire from Agricultural College, 15, \$1.50. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 12-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT** inspected, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-6

**PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY"** Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 8-6

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Rutledge Clark, Grandview, Man. 10-3

**CHOICE LARGE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. George Webster, Elbow, Sask. 10-9

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH;** two, \$4.00; pullets same price. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 10-5

**FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofield, Alberta. 11-3

**CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEAVY-** laying strain, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. J. G. Lothian, Pipestone, Man. 11-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; THREE,** \$5.00. Wm. Jaffray, Kirkella, Man. 11-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK-** erels, \$2.00. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 12-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH,** R. E. Pillsbury, Caplin, Sask. 11-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO,** \$5.00. W. Atkinson, Zetland, Alta. 11-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50. Mrs. Ivan Ford, Dunrea, Man. 11-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50** each. Wm. Johnston, Gladstone, Man. 12-5

## Orpingtons

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, BRED FROM** Clark's line, prize man and judge, at Eastern Canada fairs. Worth \$10 each. Hard times price, \$3.00; trio, \$7.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 8-5

**HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS, CHAMPIONS** of Western Canada and the leading winners at Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon three successive years, choice cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10 each. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta. 8-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE,** vigorous birds, nine to 11 pounds, yellowless, Hoffman strain, \$5.00 each; two for \$9.00. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 8-5

**CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** bred-to-lay. These are egg strain birds, \$3.50 each, only first-class birds shipped. Buff Orpington Breeders, Big Valley, Alta. 12-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Fred Dressler, Churchbridge, Sask. 12-2

**GOOD PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-** els, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 8-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** prize stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50; young hens, \$1.25. Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 9-6

**FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPING-** ton cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.50. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 10-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$2.50; three for \$6.00. Arthur Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 11-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, Hoffman yellowless strain, about eight pounds, \$3.00 each. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 9-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM** winter layers, \$2.00. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Morningdale, Alta. 12-2

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, FROM McAR-** thur's champion strain, cockerels, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00 for 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 12-5

**EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FIVE** cents each. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 12-6

**GOOD STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-** erels, \$2.00. J. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. C. Hood, Wolseley, Sask. 11-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$2.00 each. A. Black, Margaret, Man. 12-3

## POULTRY

Anconas

**ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB, HENS OR COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. A. S. Halliburton, Palmer, Sask. 12-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask. 10-3

Minorcas

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca cockerels for sale or exchange. Mrs. Vansickle, Outlook, Sask. 11-3

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, \$2.00. Arctic sweet clover, 14c. pound. Guy R. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 11-3

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK-** ers, \$2.50 each, two, \$4.00. Combs slightly frozen. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 8-5

Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM MY** prize winners, select cockerels, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00; exhibition cockerels, price on request. Winners again at Saskatoon, 1924 poultry show, ten prizes, including first, second and third in laying class. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 9-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, winter-laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. James Thompson, Admire, Sask. 11-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay stock. Price, \$2.00 each. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. Satisfaction guaranteed. 12-3

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$2.00 each; three, \$5.00. G. R. Guse, Trossachs, Sask. 11-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED R. I. COCKERELS,** both combs, \$2.00 each. Geo. McIntyre, Sandford, Man. 12-2

**REDS, 200-EGG STRAIN; EGGS, CHICKS,** Send for price list. Clarke's Red Farm, Vernon, B. C. 10-4

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS WIN CUP** Saskatoon, look awards. Cockerels, pullets. Hatching eggs for sale. Transcona, Man. 10-5

**BEAUTIFUL DARK ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, from good laying strain, \$1.75. Bert Clay, Griffin, Sask. 11-3

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 11-2

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,** Rose and Single Comb, to clear at \$1.50, good laying strain. A. C. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask. 12-3

**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, H. C.** Reed, Webb, Sask. 11-3

Leghorns

**FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe V. Rokos, Strone, Alta. 8-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 each; also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 9-4

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns, Barron-Tancred strain, hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. H. G. Hallett, Cayle, Alta. 12-2

**300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, MALES,** females and eggs. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoefling, Allamby, Alta. 12-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; three for \$8.00. W. F. Collyer, Weyburn, Sask. 10-3

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta. 12-3

**SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORN COCK-** erels (strain, Turtle Point, New York), \$2.00 three, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 12-4

**SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, No. 1 birds, \$1.00 each. Geo. Sweet, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2

**SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-** horns, pure-breds, cockerels at \$2.00 each. V. Lundstedt, Clair, Sask. 12-4

**WHITE LEGHORNS—FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN** cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00 for 50. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-3

BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING** strain. Express paid. Catalog free. February special. Alex Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 12-2

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING** strains. Ten per cent. discount until March 15. Price list application. Immediate service. Arons Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 10-3

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED** best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. J. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 12-2

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED,** best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 12-4

**COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVENSON,** B.C., for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks. 8-5

**BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, 15** per 100. R. T. McKee, Shaunavon, Sask. 12-4

**BABY CHICKS—NAIRN POULTRY FARM,** Winnipeg, Man. 12-4

Poultry Supplies

**SELLING—INCUBATORS, 250-EGG, NEW, 125** used, \$15. Excellent hatchers. J. Ferrar, 11-4 Francis Street, Winnipeg.

## SEEDS—Various

WE have enlarged our Seed Department to keep up with our standard of efficient service. Order Seeds that are grown for trade that quality made. Our catalogue will be ready in January. It is free. Just send us your name and address.

**THE CAMPBELL FLORAL** AND SEED CO.

THE QUALITY SEED HOUSE

224-8 AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

**IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GEN-** eration, pure, heavy yielder. Lot A, \$1.00 per bushel; Lot B, \$1.00. Improved Banner seed, pure, very heavy yielder, price 45 cents. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 8-4

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## Savings Accounts

I have a cousin, Lawrence Rye, a careful-living city guy who draws so much per year, and every month he lays away a nest-egg for a rainy day, a goodly sum I fear. Once, years ago, he said to me, "Each month I plant some cash, you see, a small but trim amount; I salt it on the saving plan, it compounds, grows, as money can and builds a neat amount! I guard that fund to beat the Dutch, it's something that I never touch, it's sacred, one might say, and while I've other deals on hand, and other sane investments planned, that cash is laid away! It rolls up fast, you'd be surprised, much faster than I once surm



## SEEDS—Various

## Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 the Dominion Building, Winnipeg, or Trust and Loan Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll get the benefit on this spring's sales. A Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the rest.

## FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1924 catalog on Northern grown Seed Corn, Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE  
FARGO, N.D. - U.S.A.

## SELLING

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, sealed in sacks, \$1.30 per bushel. MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, Extra No. 1 Seed, sealed in sacks, \$1.15 per bushel. REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first generation, 80c per bushel. HANNOCHEN BARLEY, third generation, cleaned and sacked, 2 seed, free from noxious weed seeds, and other grain, 80c per bushel—JAMES RUGG, Elstow, Sask.

FOR SALE—HIGH QUALITY FIRST and second generation registered Banner oats, Trebil barley, Northwestern Dent corn, all government inspected and graded. Write Taber Seed Growers Limited, Taber, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, grown from Wheeler's seed, \$1.50 bushel; seed bags. Pure Banner oats, grown from registered seed, 42c. In car. Rye grass seed, 6c. pound, re-cleaned. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—SUNFLOWERS, MANHURIAN variety, excellent seed shows a test of 95%. Makes better ensilage than Russian Giant. 100 pounds, \$9.50; 50 pounds, \$5.00; 25 pounds, \$2.75, bags included. T. A. Petersen, Wayne, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, second generation, 64 pounds per bushel, germination 99%, \$1.75 per bushel. Sweet clover, \$12 per cwt., won second prize at Provincial Fair. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 12-3

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE-WINNING STRAINS Marquis wheat, extra No. 1, registered, two-bushel bags, sealed, \$3.50. Oats, Abundance, second generation, registered, three-bushel bags, sealed, \$4.00. George Avery, Kelso, Sask. 12-3

MARQUIS 10-B WHEAT SOLD OUT. I CAN supply the other wheats listed in my seed booklet. See my special prices on lots of 50 and 100 bushels. Send for my booklet now. Seager Wheeler, Rosethorn, Sask. 12-2

PURE NEW KOTA WHEAT—IMPORTED. Our prices, \$3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, Man. Also seed flax, wheat, oats and barley. N. W. Nelson, 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 8-6

BUCKWHEAT—A CROP THAT IS AT ITS BEST in dry years. First-class feed for hogs and poultry. Sow half bushel per acre. \$1.60 per bushel, sacks included. R. Hill, Forestburg, Alta. 12-2

NORTH DAKOTA GROWN, TESTED SEED corn, any variety, \$3.00 per bushel. Pedigreed Kota wheat, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks 20 cents each extra. Walker Christensen, Minot, North Dakota. 12-5

SELLING—FIELD PEAS, GOLDEN VINE, \$3.00 a bushel, sacked and cleaned. A. E. Hancock, Tate, Sask. 11-3

## Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY experiment with untried strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal acre of the genuine Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, EXHIBITION strain, in sealed bags, certified by Canadian Seed Growers' Association; won first prize 1923, special gold watch, two seconds 1924, Provincial Seed Fair. Third generation, \$1.35; fourth, \$1.25 per bushel, sacks included, f.o.b. Morrin, Alta. Arthur Grenville. 12-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, sacked, government sealed, 12 bushels or less, 85 cents per bushel; larger amounts, 75 cents per bushel. Cash with order. Weger and Trawe Bros., Lacombe, Alta. 11-4

SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED wheat, second generation, limited quantity, pure, absolutely clean, university strain, second prize Provincial Seed Fair, \$1.85 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 9-5

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 23 YEARS selection, first generation, \$2.00; third, \$1.50; improved, \$1.25. W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 12-3

SELLING—FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED Marquis wheat, test No. 53-932, \$5.00 per two-bushel bag. Charles Pryce, Wawota, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED KOTA WHEAT, \$3.50 BUSHEL, cleaned. A. R. Collins, Kenaston, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED VICTORY SEED OATS, 50 cents bushel. George Innes, Delta, Alta. 11-2

## Wheat

OUR MARQUIS—THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkably heavy yielder. Germination 98 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second generation, \$1.20; bags included. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 11-3

KOTA WHEAT—THE RUST RESISTING wheat. Seed obtained from the Kota Wheat Association, 1923. \$3.00 per bushel, sacks extra, 50 cents each. Sid Bowles, Carleton Place, Ont. 10-3

## SEEDS

FOR SALE—GOOD KITCHENER WHEAT, outfields Marquis, government test No. 632,571, germination 98 per cent, \$1.20 per bushel, re-cleaned, bags included. T. Schenemann, Bindloss, Alta. 12-3

KOTA WHEAT, NORTHERN GROWN, Produced on new land in a clean district; seed obtained from the Kota Wheat Association in 1923; \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. V. W. Campbell, Kenaston, Sask. 12-3

SMALL QUANTITY KOTA WHEAT FOR SALE at half price. Sample clean but frost-damaged. \$2.00 per bushel; sacks 25c extra. F. J. Winstone, McConnell, Man. 12-3

KOTA WHEAT, CLEAN, SOWN ON BREAKING, \$3.00 per bushel, sacked. Henry Dawson, Whitewood, Sask. 12-2

KOTA WHEAT, \$3.00 BUSHEL, CLEANED, Will exchange for White Clover seed. Robert Burnett, Storthoaks, Sask. 12-2

WHEELER'S EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, No. 1 seed, \$1.25 sacked. Hamersley Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See Rye. 11-5

FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER bushel. Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta. 11-5

## Flax

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Premost. Cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—NORTH DAKOTA No. 42 FLAX seed, ready for the drill, price \$2.50 per bushel, including bags. John McKenzie & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—PURE SEED FLAX, NOVELTY brand, grown on breaking and ready for the drill, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. L. H. Titmore, Pennant, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, CERTIFICATE 53-2801; grade No. 1, \$2.50 bushel, bags included, f.o.b., Moore Park or Cordova. Thos. Harland, Moore Park, Man. 12-2

SELLING—800 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMOST flax, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-5

## Corn

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN SEED CORN—Minnesota No. 13, North-west Red (Dents), Improved Squaw, North Dakota White (Flints). Government germination test. Prize winning at corn shows and seed fairs. \$3.50 bushel, bags extra. F. A. Cleophas, Blenfaith, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—GEHU OR YELLOW FLINT SEED corn, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks 20 cents extra. Cracked corn and wheat chicken feed, \$2.15 100 pounds. Chas. Rowett, Maple Creek, Sask. 12-3

SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW Dent, \$4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound, prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 9-7

## Rye

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SELECTED FOR show at British Empire Exhibition, \$1.10, sacked. Hamersley, Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See wheat. 11-5

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SECOND YEAR from Saskatchewan University's highest yielder, sacked and cleaned, 90 cents bushel. Clarence Federspiel, Brock, Sask. 11-2

SPRING RYE—THE DRY WEATHER CROP, cleaned, sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Frank Hallstone, Ralinton, Sask. 11-3

## Barley

BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED, 70 CENTS PER bushel, bags extra. Six-year test on Experimental Farm averaged 97 bushels per acre. George Goodwin, McTaggart, Sask. 11-2

TREBI BARLEY, SIX-ROW, GOVERNMENT test 95%, 75 cents bushel, sacks included. Write for car-load price. John N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta. 11-5

WHITE HULLLESS BARLEY—GREATEST bacon maker. Ten bushels, \$11.50, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 12-5

HANNOCHEN AND THORPE BARLEY, FROM registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Lewis, Vancsoy, Sask. 12-3

BLACK BARLEY, CLEANED AND SACKED, 75c. bushel. Henry Dawson, Whitewood, Sask. 12-2

BEARDESS BARLEY, \$1.00 A BUSHEL, BAGS 50c. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 12-2

HANNOCHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED, 80 cents. Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 11-2

## Spelt

SPELT, \$1.50 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K. Bakken, Throne, Alta. 9-5

SEED SPELT, STRICTLY CLEAN, \$2.00 PER 100, bags included. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-3

SEED SPELT, \$1.25 100 POUNDS, SACKS extra. Box 114, Kelfield, Sask. 12-2

## Oats

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION, extra No. 1 inspected and sealed, 55 cents per bushel. Same oats, but not sealed, grade No. 1, 50 cents; 100 bushels or over, 45 cents. Sacks extra. William A. Pain, Prud'homme, Sask. 11-2

EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAN CAR OATS, FREE wild oats and noxious weeds, believed to be Banner, test 42 pounds, averaged over 100 bushels to acre, 35c, f.o.b. Smiley. Sample on application. Wm. Daley, Smiley, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, JUST the thing for young pigs, poultry or calves, cleaned, 80c. per bushel, sacks 20c. extra. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 12-3

SELLING—TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, grown on breaking, free wild oats, noxious seeds, 36 cents bushel. Samples on request. F. Coppens, Box 83, Quill Lake, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, 50c. PREMIST flax, \$3.00 bushel; sacks extra. Toulouse feed, females only, \$5.00 each. Thomas McKenna, Lampan, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—SMALL CAR, 1,800 BUSHELS, Improved Banner seed oats, 42 pounds per bushel, mill run, fairly clean, 42c. per bushel, f.o.b. Imperial. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, GERmination 96% government test, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. D. Mansfield, Pincher Creek, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE—BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN from registered seed, tested by Department of Agriculture, grade No. 1, germination 99 per cent. Elmer Grant, Brandon, Man. 11-4

BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST GENERATION, Saskatchewan University strain, good yielders, tested 99% Clean, sealed in sacks, 75 cents bushel. Chas. T. Moore, Simpson, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, government germination test 95%, three cents pound, re-cleaned and bagged. C. Sonstie, Duval, Sask. 12-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD SEED OATS, SEND price and sample to J. A. Fisher, Hazelridge, Man. 12-2

## SEEDS

SELLING—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, WOULD make good seed. Sample request. Geo. Blackstock, Gullivan, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—CAR LOAD BANNER OATS, 40c. bushel, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask. Sample on request. W. J. Rodman. 12-4

NICE LEADER OATS, 50c. MAMMOTH OATS resist drought. Lest. Circular free. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 12-3

CAR PURE BANNER SEED OATS, UNIVERSITY strain, cleaned, 45c., f.o.b. Altario, Alta. George Morley. 12-3

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, CLEANED, tested, sacked, 2 1/2-bushel bags, \$2.50 each. Samples free. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST generation seed, price per car-load 37 1/2 cents bushel. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 11-3

1,500 BUSHELS EXTRA No. 1 VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, 50 cents bushel, sacks included, f.o.b. Kellihor. James Cooper, Kellihor, Sask. 11-2

ONE CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, THIRD generation, clean, yield 103 bushels to acre, 40 cents. M. Romuld, Dunblain, Sask. 10-3

FLAX, GOOD YIELDER, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. Hullless oats, \$1.60. James Keith, Mawor, Sask. 10-4

2,400 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED OATS, WEIGH 42 pounds, tested 98 per cent., free from all noxious weeds, 40 cents. J. Percival, Smiley, Sask. 8-5

MAMMOTH DRY WEATHER OATS, 70 CENTS, bags included. J. F. Fetherstonhaugh, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—CAR PURE BANNER OATS, THIRD generation, grade No. 1, seed cleaned, 45 cents bushel. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, cleaned, 40c. Alex. McLachlan, Lawson, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER GOOD SEED OATS, 40 cents. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 11-3

## Grass Seed

## TIMOTHY SEED—Canadian Certified

NATURALLY GROWN AT PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA.

PRIZE Awards Last Month—Eleven out of twelve (all but the ninth) at the T. Eaton Company's Western Canada Products Exhibition. Three out of four at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair. Samples en route to London, England, for the British Empire Exhibition this summer.

Grades guaranteed by Dominion Government Seed Certificates. Germination, 96 to 98 per cent. Over 99 per cent. pure. Grown in 1923.

No. 1—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$14 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (No. 1 for purity—not No. 1 on account of hulled seed over 25 per cent.), at \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$11 per 100 lbs.

No. 3—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (Not No. 2 on account of hulled seed over 60 per cent.), at \$10.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 3—"Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$9.50 per 100 lbs.

No extra charge for sacks, f.o.b. Pincher Creek. Supply limited—prices subject to advance—Terns. Cash.

PINCHER CREEK CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. LTD.

A Marketing Society of Farmers, by Farmers, for Farmers.

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA. D. A. Stringer, Mgr.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—HAVING grown my own seed since 1914 am offering a hardy acclimatized seed, free from bad weeds, scarified, government standard, \$12 per cwt.; 500 cwt., \$11.50; best cotton bags free. W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask. 12-3

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, No. 1 GRADE and purity test, germination 99% in four days, cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from government elevator, Calgary. Price \$13.50 per 100 pounds. Jno. McD. Davidson, Agent, Coal-dale, Alta. 12-5

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, Dominion government grade No. 1, germination and purity test, free noxious weeds, ready to sow, \$11.50 100 pounds, including sacks. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 12-2

PRIZE WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED AT Eaton's, also fifth in Saskatchewan provincial seed fair, 28 points out of 30. Free from weeds. Grown township 48. Nine cents pound, bagged. F. H. Armitage, Edenbridge, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—SUDAN GRASS, MANITOBA grown seed, government tested. Grew nine feet high last year, 20 cents pound; also Early Fortune Millet, four cents pound. T. M. Malr, Pierson, Man. 11-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, HEAVY, CLEAN SEED, high germination, seven cents pound, bagged. W. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask. 11-5

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820 11th St., Edmonton, offers Altwede, a new hardy red clover, \$1.00 pound; recommended seedling five pounds acre in rows.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 6 1/2 cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S GOSSACK, Siberian Yellow Flowered. Provincial and International prizes. Dry district varieties. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. Robert Grosenick, Tilney, Sask. 10-6

WANTED—1,600 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, State variety and price, sacked, f.o.b. shipping point. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 10-5

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN COMMON WHITE sweet clover seed, 12 cwt.: over 200 pounds, \$10 cwt.; Arctic, \$15 cwt. Free from noxious weeds. Sacks free. W. A. McAleer, Winter, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, grade one, government laboratory, ten cents per pound. John V. Thomson, Gladys, Alta. 11-2

SELLING—20,000 POUNDS ARCTIC SWEET clover, free from weeds, scarified and re-cleaned, 12c. per pound. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 12-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED ON special power machinery, free from noxious weeds, bags included, seven cents. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 Brome grass seed, clean, 10c. pound, sacks included. Cash with order. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man. 12-3

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SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED, SACKED, four cents pound. Fred Roach, Douglass, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—COMMON MILLET SEED, \$3.75 per 100, sacks included. F. G. Kemp, Mortlach, Sask. 12-2

RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, SIX DOLLARS per 100 pounds, bagged. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask. 12-6

BROME SEED, CLEAN, HEAVY, SACKED, 10c. pound. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 10-6

## SEEDS

RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. B. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 12 dollars per 100, sacks free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—MILLET, COMMON, BEST FOREIGN variety, \$4.00 per cwt., cleaned, sacked. J. F. Swanton, Sperling, Man. 11-4

SELLING—HUNGARIAN AND COMMON millet, 3 1/2c. pound. Edw. Pfirmer, Kane, Man. 11-4

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons, Assinibola, Sask. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, eight cents per pound. Prize, Eaton fair, Broadbent Bros., Viscount, Sask. 10-4

BROME GRASS SEED, PERFECTLY CLEAN, ten cents pound, sacked. J. Clarkson, Ewart, Man. 10-4

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WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, grown from McKenzie's seeds, 12 cents pound, bags extra. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, EIGHT cents pound, bags extra. W. G. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100, sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask. 10-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, \$10 100, rye grass, \$10 100; bags included. Joe Bonas, Munster, Sask. 9-7

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS pound, sacks included. S. A. Coates, Vancsoy, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—TIMOTHY, NINE CENTS POUND, and rye grass, seven cents. J. D. Blakely, Sinitluta, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, six cents a pound, bags free. J. W. Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—HUNGARIAN MILLET, FOUR cents per pound. H. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 8-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, TEN cents per pound. J. H. Connell, Gladys, Alta. 12-5

BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED, ten cents pound. Wm. Hansteen, Craigmyle, Alta. 12-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, lagged, \$10 per 100. A. Currie, Delisle, Sask. 12-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c. PER pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 12-4

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, \$4.00 100, bags free. B. J. Smith, Tilney, Sask. 12-3

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## FARM LANDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

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**SNAP—800 ACRES, ALL IN CULTIVATION** but 50 acres, or would divide; double line machinery, 16 horses, harness, seven granaries, 60-ft. hip-roof barn, good four-roomed house, good well, feed and seed. Price \$30 acre, \$5,000 cash. H. Vaughn, Simpson, Sask. 11-2

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**SNAP—640 ACRES BEST LAND, OVER 500** cultivated, clean, good supply water, buildings worth over \$5,000; horses, implements, seed, feed; \$12,000, terms arranged. Fred Webster, Hilton, Man. 11-2

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**FOR SALE—160 ACRES, IMPROVED, SEVEN** miles from stock yards, Winnipeg, fenced, house and stable, \$35 an acre. Also 23 acres, good house and stable, near golf links, \$2,500. M. Scott, 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg. 11-2

**\$100 CASH, CROP PAYMENTS—204 ACRES,** heavy land, Melville district, Sask., unimproved. Will sell on crop payments; purchaser to plow 80 acres, \$17 per acre. Apply 24 Elma Block, Calgary, Alta.

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**\$15 ACRE BUYS QUARTER-SECTION GOOD** land, partly improved. Will take small threshing machine or separator part payment. Box 202, Melfort, Sask. 11-2

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**10-20 TITAN INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR,** complete, good running order. Used four seasons. Accept team young horses and \$100 cash. Cash, \$300. Gordon Paterson, Stonewall, Man. 11-2

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**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD** Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five pound packages \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 11-2

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,** Brandon, Man. 12-4

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg. 4-11

## Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

**DRS. KESTEN AND MCGILLIVRAY, VETERI-** nary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-41

## Watch Repairing

**PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return. 11-2

## HENS

**Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 21-22c; 5 to 6**



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 14, 1924.

**WHEAT**—The alleged additional protection by the raising of the U. S. tariff on wheat last week was apparently the signal for a drastic decline in wheat values in the U. S. and a smaller decline in this country on that account. There has been considerable liquidation of long May wheat here during the past week and export houses have bought large quantities on the drop. Great Britain has shown much interest in this market during the last day or two and wheat sold has been well absorbed. It looks, however, as though wheat values have hit a new price level. Outside of crop scares there is nothing very bullish about the market and buyers seem inclined to await their opportunity as has been the case during the past few days.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices have had a sharp decline during the week with May oats selling at the low point of the season. There is a little more interest in both cash oats and barley, indicating that shipping houses are doing some business at present levels.

**RYE**—Declined rapidly during last day or two on liquidating of long rye by tired holders, market showing a loss from a week ago of about 5 cents per bushel, with the exception of the low grades of rye the cash demand is poor.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

March 10 to 15 inclusive.	10	11	12	13	14	15	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 101	101	99	99	99	100	102	116	
July 103	103	101	101	101	102	104	117	
Oct. 100	100	98	98	98	95	101	..	
Oats—								
May 40	40	39	39	39	40	41	49	
July 40	42	40	40	40	41	42	48	
Barley—								
May 62	62	60	60	60	62	63	58	
July 60	61	58	58	58	60	61	58	
Flax—								
May 209	211	211	212	213	215	224	242	
July 209	211	211	212	212	214	222	235	
Rye—								
May 69	69	67	64	65	66	70	83	
July 70	70	68	66	66	67	71	84	

**TO BROADCAST MARKET INFORMATION**  
Commencing March 12, the Markets Intelligence Bureau of the Dominion Livestock Branch, will broadcast market prices by radio each Wednesday evening from the Canadian National Railways radio station, C.K.C.H., Ottawa, on a wave length of 435 meters.

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed March 14, as follows: March 9s 3½d; May, 8s 11½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.41½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.22½; May \$1.18½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.17½; No. 1 northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.11½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.10½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.18½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.12½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.05½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 durum, \$1.03½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 amber, \$1.03½ to \$1.11½; No. 2 durum, \$1.02½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 amber, \$1.00½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 durum, 98½c to \$1.05½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73½c to 73½c; No. 3 yellow, 70½c to 72½c; No. 4 yellow, 68½c to 69½c; No. 2 mixed, 71½c to 71½c; No. 3 mixed, 69½c to 70½c; No. 4 mixed, 67½c to 68½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c to 42½c; No. 3 white, 41½c to 42½c; No. 4 white, 39½c to 41½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 64c to 68c; medium to good, 59c to 63c; lower grades, 54c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 58½c to 59c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.41 to \$2.47.

## LESS CUT ON OFF-GRADES

Reduced cuts on off-grade hogs are now in effect on the Winnipeg market. Buyers are paying for heavies 75c less than thick smooth price, instead of \$1.00 as formerly, and the cut on extra heavies has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.50. On No. 1 sows the cut is \$1.50 instead of \$2.00, while on No. 2 sows it remains at \$3.00.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow markets still closed, no further outbreaks; 270 Canadians sold Dundee 11 cents live weight; prime Scotch 13½c, medium weights 11½c to 12½c; Irish 11c to 11½c.

Birkenhead—1,286 Canadians 17½c to 19½c in sink.

London—Canadian dressed sides 15½c to 17½c; supply and demand moderate.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 75s to 80s, bales 80s to 84s; Americans 64s to 70s; quiet but steady. Irish 90s to 96s, short supplies; Danish 89s to 94s. Danish killings estimated 68,000.

## WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 10	99	96	91	86	80	74
11	98	95	91	86	80	74
12	97	94	90	85	78	72
13	96	93	89	85	78	72
14	97	94	90	85	79	73
15	98	95	91	87	81	75
Week Ago	100	97	92	87	81	75
Year Ago	114	112	109	103	97	90

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 10 to March 15, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW	
Mar. 10	69	38	35	35	33	31	62	56	54	53	206	201	184	67	
11	69	38	35	35	33	31	62	56	54	53	208	204	186	67	
12	67	37	34	34	33	31	59	54	52	51	208	203	186	65	
13	67	38	35	35	33	31	59	54	52	51	209	205	187	62	
14	68	37	35	35	33	31	60	54	52	51	210	206	188	63	
15	70	38	35	35	34	32	62	56	54	53	212	208	190	64	
Week Ago	70	39	36	36	34	32	62	57	55	54	220	216	199	67	
Year Ago	82	49	44	44	43	42	56	52	46	46	243	239	222	81	

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending March 14, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,665; hogs, 8,356; sheep 355. Last week: Cattle, 3,330; hogs, 6,672; sheep, 330.

During the past week there have been altogether too many half-finished cattle coming on the market, also a great number of "burnt up" cattle, that is cattle whose grain rations have not been properly balanced, or in an effort to force them along they have been grained too heavily. We cannot too strongly urge careful and systematic feeding, and so far as possible the absolute finishing of cattle before shipping them in. Choice export steers are bringing from 6c to 6½c, prime butcher steers from 5½c to 6c, with a few tops a shade higher. Prime cows 4c. Prime heifers 5c, with a few fancy ones slightly higher. This week there has been a fairly good run of short-keep feeder steers, the good quality ones being readily picked up at prices ranging from 4½c to 5c, lighter qualities from 4c to 4½c. Plain and common feeder steers also common breeding heifers are not wanted at any price. Good broody stock heifers, however, are finding a ready market.

The hog market during the week has continued very unsettled, and following a lower Eastern market has worked down to a \$6.90 basis, with a few good quality loads bringing up to 7c. At time of writing we quote thick-smooths at \$6.90, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on the market. Best lambs are bringing up to 12½c; medium qualities 10c to 11c. Best sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.25 to 5.75
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.25
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Broody stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 55.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 4.25
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.25

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stockyards today were: Cattle 1,800, calves 1,000, hogs 12,000, sheep 200. Cars 217.

Cattle—Beef steers, range \$4.50 to \$11.50, bulk \$7.00 to \$7.75; cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$10, bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00; canners and cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$4.50; veal calves \$4.00 to \$9.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$8.50; stock feeding steers \$3.50 to \$7.50, bulk \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Range \$6.00 to \$7.10, bulk \$6.90 to \$7.10.

Sheep—Lambs, range \$10 to \$15.25; ewes \$3.00 to \$10; wethers \$7.00 to \$10.75; yearlings \$10.50 to \$13.25; bucks \$6.00 to \$6.50.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is unchanged. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 25c to 26c, firsts 23c to 24c, seconds 20c. Jobbing, extras 30c to 32c, firsts 28c to 30c, seconds 23c to 25c, and retailing extras 35c to 40c, firsts 27c to 35c and seconds 25c. Receipts:

lighter and consumptive demand good. Poultry: Market unchanged.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Dealers quoting, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. Jobbing firsts 25c to 30c, seconds 20c to 25c. Receipts lighter due to weather conditions. Consumptive demand fair. One car rolling Montreal from Moose Jaw. North Battleford report a heavy supply of fresh eggs, and a good quantity going into storage. Jobbers paying extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. Quality good. Poultry: Very little poultry offering.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Egg market firm, receipts lighter. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras 29c, firsts 27c, seconds 23c. Two cars rolling East. Poultry Receipts are reported light.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: This market is still weak. Receipts very fair, showing an increase of 200 per cent. over same period last year. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. Jobbing extras \$8.50, firsts \$7.00 and seconds \$6.00 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## Incubator Don'ts

By G. Stacey, Author of *Secrets of Incubating and Brooding*

Don't forget to give the hens lots of sprouted oats and oyster shell—lots and some more.

Don't set eggs that weak late pullets and four and five-year-old hens have laid.

Don't forget to put a thick cloth over window while chicks are hatching, to keep out light.

Don't let chicks down into nursery till most all are dry.

Don't take chicks out of the machine till 22nd day anyhow; 23rd is better if not too crowded.

Don't forget to have your brooder all ready and heated up by the 18th day.

Don't give chicks to broody hens in the day time; very quietly, and at night. She should never know how they got there.

Don't open the door after the 18th day till the hatch is over; no exceptions to this don't.

Don't try and save money by not buying a hard coal brooder stove if you have

## MOTHERS, DO THIS—

When the Children Cough,  
Rub Musterole on Throats  
and Chests

No telling how soon the symptoms may develop into croup, or worse. And then's when you're glad you have a jar of Musterole at hand to give prompt relief. It does not blister.

As first aid, Musterole is excellent. Thousands of mothers know it. You should keep a jar ready for instant use.

It is the remedy for adults, too. Relieves sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, chilblains, frosted feet and colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia). 40c and 75c, at all druggists.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.,  
Montreal.



Better than a Mustard Plaster

a lot of chicks, 'cause it's penny wise and many dollars foolish.

Wheatfield S.G.G.A., at Kinley, is again on the map. "We have re-organized and are going to try to keep it going this time." So says J. H. Harrison, the secretary, in forwarding \$15 in fees to the Central office.

W. E. Milton has been appointed secretary of the Hodgeville S.G.G.A., at which point an awakening is apparently taking place.

McDonald Creek G.G.A. at Fournierville, Sask., has re-organized with F. C. Jackson as secretary-treasurer.

## FREE 12 Packages Best FREE Quality Garden Seeds

You'll find in this assortment just the seeds you want. Each package is full regulation size, such as is sold by seed firms and in stores. The selection includes the most popular vegetables which grow best in Western Canada.

## Here are the Varieties

- BEET** (Home Garden)—This is the best extra early variety. Has a small top and excellent form and a small tap root.
- CARROT** (Improved True Danvers)—Will grow everywhere on account of its adaptability to all classes of soil—although of medium length is one of the largest yielders.
- ONION** (Yellow Globe Danvers)—An early variety of excellent quality, enormous yield and fine keeper. Crisp, solid, globe shaped, mild and delicious.
- RADISH** (French Breakfast)—An olive-shaped scarlet radish with white top. Grows with remarkable rapidity and matures in 25 days.
- TURNIP** (Purple Top Swede)—This is considered the best Swede turnip for table use. Flesh yellowish in color, fine in texture, firm, solid and of excellent flavor.
- CABBAGE** (Early Jersey Wakefield)—One of the earliest and hardest heading of the early sort. Heads compact and solid, of excellent quality.
- LETTUCE** (Grand Rapids)—A good strong grower, crisp and tender and does not wilt readily. Bright green leaves, slightly crimped and rather thin.
- TOMATO** (Earliana)—Extremely early, of good size, good quality and very productive—color bright red.
- PARSNIP** (Hollow Crown)—A variety with a hollow or cup-shaped top. The skin is smooth and white. The flesh is tender. One of the best parsnips grown.
- CUCUMBER** (Long Green)—A western favorite. Very productive. Some times growing 12 inches long. Good for slicing or pickling.
- CITRON** (Red Seeded)—Productive and fine for preserves. Hardy and a big cropper. A favorite in Western Canada.
- PUMPKIN** (Sweet or Sugar)—Small (about 10-inch diameter), fine grain and sweet. Deep orange color.

## NO CHANGE CAN BE MADE IN THIS SELECTION

All the above is new crop, fresh seed, guaranteed for purity and germination, put up especially for The Guide by a reliable Western Seed House.

## HERE IS THE OFFER

The 12 full-size packages described above will be sent to you free and postpaid if you will send us \$2.00 to pay for a three-year subscription to The Guide. With a one-year subscription at \$1.00 it will be necessary to send an additional 45 cents—\$1.45 in all.

## YOU NEED THESE SEEDS

Save money by getting them free with your subscription. Send your order at once. Use the coupon.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Dear Sirs:  
Enclosed find \$2.00 to pay my Guide subscription for 3 years  
and for which you are also to send me, free and postpaid,  
the 12 packages of garden seeds as advertised in The Guide  
of March 19, 1924.  
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## The Greatest Event of the Year

Orders pouring in by the thousands—the express men sleepy-eyed from lack of sleep—the shipping department wondering when overtime will cease, and still John Christie says to his advertising man, "Go ahead. Give the farmers of the West the best bargains they have ever had in their lives before." IS IT ANY WONDER UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT JOHN CHRISTIE IS LEADING THE WAY IN THE MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS OF THE WEST?

### British Army Blankets \$1.45

SPECIALLY REDUCED TO EACH



These British Army Blankets are the cream of the existing supplies in the Old Country, and at this price are away below manufacturers' cost. For camping, hunting, prospecting, or for home use they are unequalled.

We have cut out all our profit at this price. Yours for, each

**\$1.45**

### GOOD NEWS FOR SMOKERS

FRENCH BRIAR IMPORTED PIPES — All shapes, worth 75c for only **25c**

IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR PIPES — With patent lip piece, as illustrated, \$1.50 value for only **50c**

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### Our Price on Young Men's SUITS

Causes Tremendous Sensation

**\$5.25** SIZES 32 TO 36 ONLY

Two weeks ago, when we opened in Vancouver, our store was literally mobbed. A high-grade suit at \$5.25! Almost unthinkable! But the doubters didn't doubt any longer when they saw the suits—

ALL-WOOL TWEEDS AND SERGES, made of the best procurable long-strand wool—made to the order of the British Government by the most highly skilled tailors in the old land—up-to-date styles, beautifully tailored—masterpieces of the tailor's art. Don't forget—suits 32 to 36 only. If we asked you to pay \$35 for one of these suits you wouldn't be surprised, but you can have one tomorrow for our rock-bottom Stocktaking Sale price of **\$5.25**

### HORSE BLANKETS

NOW ONLY **\$2.75** EACH

These Horse Blankets are unquestionably the best value on the market. Dealers, time after time, have asked us to sell them huge quantities, but we have steadfastly refused, because we believe in giving our customers the benefit. These horse blankets are warmly lined, complete with surcingles and eyelets, and we guarantee they are with three times the value of a king. Our Stocktaking Clearance Price is, each **\$2.75**

### British Army ALL-WOOL Cardigans

A wonderful Cardigan of the highest quality. Guaranteed purest wool. Specially reduced **\$1.95** to



### Wonder of Wonders! Overcoats \$6.45

Here is the story—the British Government had on hand at the close of the war a tremendous stock of overcoats made for the Royal Flying Corps—a beautiful dark khaki shade, and made of the loveliest khaki serge you could possibly imagine. We made a bid at a ridiculous price, and were lucky enough to get a tremendous quantity. It is the best overcoat bargain we know of. Our price, only **\$6.45**



### Ideal for Women on the Farm



Suits made for the British Government for the women of the Royal Air Force, made of the best khaki Canton cloth, and complete with gaiters, as illustrated. It is a wonderfully becoming costume, and for hiking, camping, or things of that kind there is nothing to equal it. Complete suit and gaiters, a typical Christie **\$2.95** value at only

### Underwear Prices Cut to Pieces

**\$2.45**

Per Suit

This Underwear is proving to be the sensation of Canada. At each of our long chain of stores, and in our big mail-order department, it is the same story—Underwear! Underwear! Underwear! And SUCH Underwear—absolutely new and unsoiled, of course, manufactured of the finest and longest-strand wool the Empire could produce, and made to the order of the British Government for the use of our gallant fellows in the trenches. It will pay you to put in a stock at this price.

Per suit, **\$2.45** only



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GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ADMIRALTY TOWELS—Magnificent quality, in white Turkish design, with fringed ends. Size 50 inches by 25 inches. No finer quality on the market at any price. Our regular **\$1.45** \$1.95 line. Stocktaking Price, per pair

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### BRITISH GOVERNMENT Saddle Outfit NOW ONLY \$10.25

We have sold these saddles by the thousands for eighteen months, but our stocks are getting low, and at our reduced prices it will not be long before all the available supply is exhausted. Be sure to order now. Pair of British Government Cavalry Jack-Spurs FREE with each outfit. Outfit consists of: GENUINE ALL-LEATHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAVALRY SADDLE, with cinch and stirrups. 44-lb. ALL-WOOL SADDLE BLANKET. RIDING BRIDLE, with lines and bit. MILITARY TETHERING ROPE. Our regular \$11.35 line. Stocktaking Clearance, only **\$10.25**



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